The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Caucus of Republican Senators on Financial Questions.

Several Schemes Proposed but None Agreed Upon.

Debate in the House Relative to the Overland Mail Service.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Republican members of the Senate were in caucus nearly two hours to-day for the purpose of agreeing, if possible, upon what financial measures are necessary for consideration at this session. A very animated debate ensued, in which, all the leading views expressed in the Senate were presented, but there was no conclusion upon any one subject, and when the adjournment took place they were as far from a conclusion as ever. Senator EDMUNDS proposed a bill declaring that the bonds shall be paid in coin, which he pressed in caucus to-day as the basis of future action. It is the measure upon which Senators split. It is altogether likely that whatever financial legislation is acted upon this session will originate in the House, as there is really more practical sense there on these subjects, and more concentration of views, notwithstanding its number.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate several nominations, the most important of which was that of HALLETT KILBOURN, of Indiana, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. KILBOURN is a real estate agent here at present, a Republican in politics, a very clever gentleman, but stands very little chance of confirmation. The Senate was in Executive session only for ten or fifteen minutes, but nothing of importance was considered. Collector SWITZER's confirmation appears to be as far off as ever.

MRS. MURPHY'S CLAIM.

The debate on the claim of Mrs. MURPHY was renewed in the Senate to-day. GARRETT DAVIS made a long speech in favor of its payment, in the course of which he cited innumerable decisions and dicta of Chief Justice MARSHALL, all going to show that it was the duty of the Government to make compensation for losses and damages of this character to the citizens. The discussion of this subject is likely to occupy a large portion of several days to come, and we shall have the whole question presented in its various aspects. It is very probable that all the Southern Senators will vote in favor of the claim; but a majority of the Senate will scarcely be found to sanction a scheme which will in the end take so many millions of dollars out of the Treasury.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The House had by unanimous consent a bitter discussion to-day upon Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE's resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to withhold the pay due WELLS, FARGO & Co. until the appropriation's Committee could investigate the charges that the Company have not complied with their contract. The facts are that there are now $207,000 due the Company for three months service. The Committee last week requested Gen. RANDALL to withhold this pay, and he replied that he would do so. But in the meantime WELLS, FARGO & Co. have notified the Department that if not paid they should suspend the mails, as they were losing nearly $1,000 per day by the contract as it is. Mr. RANDALL to-day notified Mr. WASHBURNE that he should pay the Company. Hence Mr. WASHBURNE's desire to get through a resolution requesting him not to do so, but it required unanimous consent, and after an hour's debate, it went over by an objection. There seems to be some division of opinion as to whether WELLS, FARGO & Co. are carrying the mails as faithfully as they should, but there can be no division of opinion that the contract made with them is turning out a cheap one for the Government. The original rate of pay was at the seemingly high figure of $1,750,000 for 867 miles of service on the 1st of October last. But the pro rata decrease of pay was so proportionately adjusted to the decrease of service that on the 1st of JANUARY, the service, as reported to the Department, was reduced to 319 miles, with pay accordingly, so that if the roads are completed by May 1 next, as the Companies confidently claim, the Company will receive less than $600,000 as their total pay for the total service.

PAY SIERRA FRAMES.

The House Post Office Committee to-day instructed its Chairman, Mr. PARSWORTH, to report a bill prohibiting the use of *fac simile* franking stamps.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day voted that they would not take the Tariff bill out of the House, and would consider in Committee such amendments as they think ought to be proposed. Mr. MOORHEAD has returned, and the consideration of the bill will be resumed (it is said as soon as it can be reached, which will be the moment Mr. WASHBURNE gets one of his appropriation bills out of the way. Interests that intend to be heard should therefore be on hand immediately.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Alaska investigation was resumed this morning. But one witness was examined, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who admitted that he had never received any of the money, and did not know of any one who had, though he talked a great deal about it. Two witnesses from New-York will be here to-morrow morning.

THE IRON-CLAD CROTON.

In the case of the claim of the builder of the Iron-clad *Keokuk* for $61,000, the House Committee on Claims have agreed to allow him $30,000.

THE STATIONERY FRAUDS.

The statements so profusely made respecting the alleged frauds in stationery contracts at the Patent Office of the Interior Department have done injustice to the Commission appointed jointly by the Secretary, the Commissioner and the firm in question to investigate whether there was any fraud in the award or the execution of the contract. They were charged with the simple duty of examining into the alleged frauds and abuse in the execution of contracts by the firm of DEWEY & O'TOOLE, and not the question of awarding contracts, but simply to ascertain if contracts previously awarded had been properly executed. The Commission could not and did not inquire into how much profit the firm was making, for the price paid them was fixed by contract, and they found the articles such as were called for by its terms. If the price was too high, that was the fault of those who let the contract.

GEN. GRANT AND PUBLIC MEN.

So long as the *World's* recent pretended exposition of Gen. GRANT's views concerning public men appeared in that paper alone, it was wholly unnecessary to expose it as a fabrication, which it is in almost every line and sentence, but because its pretended authenticity has not been flatly denied, it is now being reprinted in some quarters, and credence is given to it. It is only necessary to say that the correspondents in Washington of the paper in question positively deny the authorship of the letter. It turns out, furthermore, that it was written in New-York, and not in Washington.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The inauguration ceremonies have been initiated under proper auspices, and will probably be carried through in a spirit and in a manner becoming the occasion. The arrangements will be in the hands of the Congressional Union Committee, Senator MORGAN and Gen. SCHENCK, Chairman, and W. E. CHANDLER and THOMAS L. TULLOCH, Secretaries. Gen. CHIPMAN, Grand Commander of the Army of the Republic, Judge KINSMAN, President of the National Union League, Mayor BOWEN and Hon. PERLEY POORE have been invited to collocate. This insures a strong management. The procession will be arranged for a commensurate scale, and application will be made to Congress on Monday next, by the Committees on Public Buildings, for the use of the Capitol for the Inauguration Ball. It is proposed to use the rotunda for dancing, the old hall of the House of Representatives for refreshments, and the corridors for promenading. The rotunda will be a magnificent ball-room, provided the stone floor is boarded so as to prevent dust, and some means are devised to heat it sufficiently.

GOVERNOR OF WYOMING.

The friends of Hon. A. A. HARRENSTEN, of New-Jersey, are pressing his name for appointment as Governor of Wyoming Territory.

UNITED STATES PROTECTORATES.

Your correspondent was misinformed as to the action of the Foreign Affairs Committee with reference to the establishment of United States Protectorates over the islands in the Caribbean Sea. The proposition has not been approved by the Committee. A strong effort is being made here to obtain from Congress an acknowledgement of the belligerent rights of Cuba, and more than one proposition to that effect will shortly be introduced in the House.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 7.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day ANDREW VAN DYCK, Collector of Customs for the District of Oswego, N. Y.; Jno. D. MCGILL, Collector of Customs for Georgetown, D. C.; Geo. H. FENFIELD, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Thirteenth District of New-York; PHILIP H. MORGAN, United States Attorney for the District of Louisiana, in place of TORREY, removed; RENE J. FOUGERAY, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Pennsylvania; WILLIAM DRAPER, Engraver, United States Mint at Philadelphia, in place of LONGER, deceased; HALLETT KILBOURN, Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to fill a vacancy of July 2, 1868; ISAAC W. WEBSTER, Postmaster at Kenosha, Wis.; HAMPTON B. DENMAN, Surveyor-General of New-Mexico; GEO. W. WILKINSON, Agent for the Winnebago Indians; JAMES A. SUTHAM, Postmaster, Galveston, Texas; JAMES EDMONSTON, Register of the Land Office at Mobile; JOHN B. CHUSON, Receiver of Public Moneys at Central City, Colorado.

MISSISSIPPI RECONSTRUCTION.

Major J. L. WORFORD, of Mississippi, was to-day examined by the Committee on Reconstruction. He was last Summer elected a member of the Forty-first Congress on the Republican ticket, and would be entitled to a seat if that State were readmitted under the Constitution at that time submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Major WORFORD is opposed to the readmission of the State under the present circumstances, believing that the Constitution was then defeated, and if now forced upon the people would be injurious to the best interests of the State; that the Constitution was too proscriptive, and that the negroes did not favor disfranchisement. He says the people are anxious for peace and quiet, and willing to submit to the sole of Congress. His testimony was considered honest and impartial. It is not certain what the decision of Congress will be, strong efforts being made by the friends of readmission to secure that result.

SENATOR FROM NEVADA.

Senator SEWARD received a telegram to-day informing him that he was unanimously nominated in the Union caucus for reelection to the Senate of the United States from Nevada. The Legislature consists of fifty-nine members, nine only of whom are Democrats.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Senate to-day, on the recommendation of the Committee on the Judiciary, indefinitely postponed the joint resolution, introduced by Mr. CRAMPTON last June, providing that the act of February, 1867, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not apply to nor be construed to debar the payment of the claims of loyal citizens of the loyal States for the loss of steamboats, vessels, or other property taken or impressed in the States which seceded or attempted to secede from the Union.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were argued.

Girard et al., Heirs of Stephen Girard, vs. The City of Philadelphia. The argument of this case was commenced by Mr. BINNEY and concluded by Mr. BRADLEY.

No. 80—Warren vs. Van Buskirk, and No. 81—Green vs. The Same, chattel mortgage; argument commenced.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral HORN, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, dated flagship *Contoocook*, Havana, Jan. 1, says that the vessel is in excellent condition. He has no desire to visit other points of the command in the flagship, but the Consul-General reports that the excitement continues on shore.

The *Quinnipiac* was employed in conveying the mails steamers between Key West and Havana. The *Tacony* was cruising on the coasts of Columbia and Venezuela. The *Fortic* was stationed as aspinwall during the early part of December. She conveyed Hon. CALEB CUSHING to Carthagena. The *Nolgoto* was certainly in Haytien waters.

Capt. J. M. BOOKER has been ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Eighth Lighthouse District, Pay Commodore Thompson detached and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon H. M. Wells has been ordered to the Naval Hospital in New-York. Paymaster F. R. Locke has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at Philadelphia, vice Paymaster Overton, detached and ordered to the New-York Navy-yard. Paymaster J. M. Wadsworth has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to settle accounts.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the late Indian battle.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Idaho, for the establishment of an Assay office there. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented the memorial of a large number of Episcopal Clergymen for the enactment of a law forbidding, under heavy penalties, the carrying of petroleum in public passenger conveyances. Referred. Also, the remonstrance of a Rear-Admiral and other naval officers, against the passage of the bill to reorganize the Medical Department of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition for the extension of the Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of citizens of New-York against the House bill fixing the duty on copper, and proposing a substitute. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. RICE's bill provides that the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company, organized under the laws of the State of New-York for the purpose of establishing a telegraphic communication by cable between the Pacific coast and China, shall have the right to construct and maintain a line or lines of telegraph from any point on the Pacific coast of any part of the United States to the boundaries of British Columbia, with branch lines to any settlement in the Pacific States or Territories, and shall be granted alternate sections of land for such purpose, and forty acres of land for each three miles for depot sites. In further aid of the enterprise, the bill proposes to advance to the company thirty year six per cent. coupon bonds of the United States, to the extent of $1,250 per mile of cable, provided the aggregate amount of such aid shall not exceed $3,000,000, shall be secured by a first mortgage on the property and franchises of the company. The bonds to the amount of one thousand miles are to be delivered to the company upon a certificate that it has produced and laid fifty hundred miles of the cable, the balance to be issued when the cable shall be laid and worked in sections of one hundred miles or more. Should the enterprise prove profitable, the Government is to have the privilege of converting the bonds into stock of its mortgage, with the consent of the Company at par. The Government is to have priority in the use of the line or lines so far as the same are within its territory, and have the right to connect them by branch with military posts. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail one vessel to assist in making surveys and soundings preliminary to the construction, and finally Congress shall have the right at any time to add, alter, amend or repeal the foregoing provisions.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of tobacco and snuff dealers of Utica, N. Y., asking that the same discount be allowed on stamps purchased for use in that business as allowed on those used in other branches of business. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS FOR JOINED INDEFINITELY.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported and recommended the indefinite postponement of the following:

"A bill to regulate execution of section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution."

"A bill to facilitate the decision of questions in conflict between the United States and the States by the Supreme Court of the United States."

"A joint resolution for the payment of the claims of loyal citizens of the United States."

"The House bill to extend the jurisdiction of probate justices of the Peace in Idaho and Montana," which were accordingly indefinitely postponed.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate took up the bill introduced by him to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at the same time. It was reported from the Judiciary Committee. It provides that no person shall hold, nor shall he receive salary or compensation for performing duties of more than one office or place of trust or profit, under the Constitution or laws of the United States, at the same time, whether such office or place be civil, military or naval, and that any person violating this provision shall be deemed to have vacated the office which he holds at the time of the acceptance of the other.

Mr. DAVIS desired some explanation of the bill, and the necessity for its enactment. He understood the existing law to prohibit the holding of two offices at the same time.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that the existing law did not prohibit the payment of the salaries of two offices to the same person, where each salary is less than $1,500, and he thought it eminently proper and important that such payment should be forbidden. The bill, he said, was not intended to affect ad interim appointments.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the bill ought to be amended so as to cover such cases as that of a State officer in Ohio, the Recorder of Cincinnati, who has held the office of United States Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

Mr. EDMUNDS had no objection to such an amendment, although it was unnecessary so far as Vermont was concerned, because she had a constitutional provision forbidding such double office holding.

Mr. CONKLING remarked that nearly every State had such a constitutional provision. California certainly had.

Mr. CORBETT mentioned the case of a United States Marshal in Oregon, who had been elected Sheriff of his county, on the supposition that he would resign the United States office, but he had disappointed everybody by persistently holding both offices, and he thought some legislation necessary to meet such cases.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the language of the bill, "any office or place of trust or profit," too sweeping. It had been the custom to appoint the collector of the revenue in certain places superintendent of the lighthouses, and pay him a small salary for his services in that capacity, a kind of appointment to which there could be no reasonable objection, but which would be prohibited by the bill unless its terms were modified. There could be no great change, he thought, in excepting such cases from the provisions of the bill, because it was contrary to the public and popular notions, and of a large portion of our people, to allow the holding of two or more valuable offices by the same person.

PRIVATE WAR CLAIMS.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill for the relief of Sue Murphy, of Tennessee.

Mr. DAVIS being entitled to the floor made a long argument in favor of the bill. The powers and obligations of every department of Government were the same in peace as in war; the only difference being that in peace, occasions for the exercise of the war powers do not arise, and it being universally acknowledged that the United States Government had no right to take private property for public purposes in time of peace without paying for it. He held the obligation to pay for property taken in time of war to be even stronger, because at such a time the occasions which lead to Government seizure and use of private property were apt to be much more numerous than in time of peace, and so the danger to the citizen's rights being greater there should be commensurate protection. Mr. DAVIS further remarked that if the doctrine that every resident of an insurrectionary State is to be treated as a public enemy were the true one, then the impeachment of the President was a necessary measure because he could have been disposed of more readily and effectually as a citizen of Tennessee, and therefore a public enemy, and the doctrine that the loyal citizen of a State could be made a public enemy of the United States by the disloyal action of his neighbors, he characterized as foul and atrocious heresy.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

When he had finished, the President laid before the Senate's communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting the last annual report of the Union Pacific Railway Company and the reports of the Companies engaged in constructing branches of the road.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Major-Gen. HARNEY in regard to the Sioux Indians on the Upper Missouri.

A communication from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers in relation to the resolution of Congress, passed last July, declaring sympathy with the people of Crete; and a communication from the President with the report of the Secretary of State with regard to a mixed commission for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela. The last two were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE CASE OF MRS. MURPHY.

Mr. HOWARD said the earnestness and pertinacity with which the bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY was advocated, required that it should be opposed with equal earnestness. The whole matter, he said, depended on the right answer to the questions what is the extent of the property that is due from the Government to the citizens in time of war? He discussed the question at considerable length, contending that compensation in such cases as this did not come within the scope of a Government's obligations.

Without action on the bill, the Senate, at 3:45 o'clock on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, went into Executive Session, and a few minutes afterward they adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ELA, on leave, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to investigate the stationery contract of the Interior Department, what articles have been furnished as stationery, the manner in which supplies have been furnished, whether any articles have been procured in violation of the law, &c., and directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend all further payments for stationery until further action by the House.

After some remarks by Mr. ELA, showing the extravagant prices paid for stationery in the Interior Department, the resolution was adopted.

THE NAVY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The House took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to recognize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy.

After a brief discussion by Messrs. BENTON, ASCOMB, KELLY and STARKWEATHER, the bill was, on motion of Mr. SPAULDING, laid on the table.—Yeas, 94; Nays 68.

DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution of the House, stating that no diminution can be made in the force of their respective Departments, or in the compensation of the employes.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the removal of the remains of COCHENEALL, late Minister of the United States at Ecuador, to the United States, and of his daughter, and appropriating $1,000 for the purpose. The reports showed that Mr. COCHENEALL died at Quito on the 22 day of August, 1867; that his body was subsequently disinterred, and was now in a public warehouse; and that his daughter died at Guayaquil, on her way home, on the 16th of January, 1868, of yellow fever.

Mr. BENGLIMAN made a statement of the circumstances of the case, and moved an additional appropriation of $1,000 for the relief of the widow of Mr. COCHENEALL.

Mr. SPAULDING sustained the proposition of his colleague.

Mr. WOOD expressed his willingness to subscribe out of his own funds for such a charitable purpose, but denied the right of Congress to make such an appropriation.

Mr. MAYNARD combated the argument of Mr. WOOD.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. GARFIELD, SCHENCK, WASHBURNE, of Illinois, BANKS, CULLUM and BINGHAM, the amendment was agreed to; Yeas 71, nays 56, and the bill as amended was passed.

SYMPATHY FOR CRETANS.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, with the report of the Secretary of State in reply to the House resolution of July 20, 1867, declaring sympathy with the suffering people of Crete. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and postponed until to-morrow.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolution in reference to WELLS, FARGO & Co.

Whereas, It appears from a communication from Special Agent HALL to Hon. GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, that the firm of WELLS, FARGO & CO., the contractors for the transportation of land mail, have not provided adequate facilities, and that service neither has been carried in the conveyance of the mails, which were left on the route day after day and week after week, and never processed, and that on the 15th of November six thousand pounds of mail matter were piled up in an open stock-yard; and

Whereas, It is asserted by the Special Agent that the employes of WELLS, FARGO & Co. have had a hand in rifling the letter mail; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to make no payment to WELLS, FARGO & Co., until a full examination be made into the complaint with WELLS, FARGO & Co., and into the truth of the charges of the Special Agent of the Post Office Department, respecting the delinquencies of said firm in carrying the mails.

He stated that the Committee on Appropriations had directed the resolution to be drawn up and offered for adoption by the House, and that in the meantime a copy of it should be sent to the Postmaster-General, which had been done, and that the Postmaster-General had come to the room of the Committee, and that payment had been stopped. He had since been advised that the Postmaster-General, notwithstanding all the facts, had determined to make payments under the contract; hence, he desired that the resolution should be adopted and sent to the Postmaster-General, and then it would be seen whether that official would pay any attention to it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued that a contract made according to law, had the force of law, and that the Postmaster-General could not, on a mere resolution of the House, suspend it. He had the power to fine the contractor for an imperfect performance of the contract, and to withhold such portions of the compensation as he thought proper, but he would not be justified, on a resolution of the House, to refuse to perform his duty, and particularly when the resolution was only based on newspaper paragraphs and statement of outsiders. After considerable discussion Mr. JOHNSON objected to the resolution being offered.

Mr. WASHBURNE read a letter just laid on his table from the Postmaster-General, stating that an indefinite delay in the payment for mail service by WELLS, FARGO & Co. would work to the detriment of the postal service, and that he had determined to revoke the order suspending payment for mail service for the quarter just ended. Mr. WASHBURNE denounced the conduct of the Postmaster-General as unworthy, and such as should subject him to impeachment.

Mr. FARNSWORTH repeated that he did not believe in the right of the House of Representatives to interfere with the performance of a mail contract on mere ex parte statements. A suspension of payment would result in the cessation of the running of the stages in which the mails are now carried. He approved the course of the Postmaster-General in revoking his orders. What the Postmaster-General had done, he had done in the face of the fact that an investigation would probably be ordered by the House. If the contract was fraudulent, the Postmaster-General took the risk on his own shoulders.

Mr. WASHBURNE stated that the resolution was not based on mere newspaper reports, but on the report of an agent of the Post Office Department. He could tell his colleague other things relating to the transaction which would make him hesitate in interfering his power to postpone examination.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained, in defense of the contractors, that it often happened, on account of storms, that the trains on the Pacific Railroad did not arrive on time, but were a day or two behind with the mails. In this way mail matter, weighing five or six tons, would accumulate, which could only be carried on by the stages gradually from day to day.

Mr. ELA said, from the present documents in the matter, it was shown that, during the month of October, an average of 3,649 pounds of mail matter for Salt Lake and beyond had been forwarded daily from the New-York Post Office, and that an average of 1,869 pounds only had been received at the Salt Lake City Post Office, leaving 900 pounds of mail matter daily undelivered. He also alleged fraud in the making of the contract, it having been given to WELLS, FARGO & Co. for $1,750,000, whereas a responsible bidder had offered to do the same work for $400,000.

Mr. TAFFE spoke of the Indians constantly bringing into the military posts bags of mail matter which they had found scattered over the plains.

Mr. JOHNSON defended WELLS, FARGO & Co. from the charges of neglect in carrying the mail, speaking from his own observations in crossing the plains in August and October last. He denied that Congress could by a law or resolution declare that the Postmaster-General should not make payment for carrying the mail according to the terms of a contract.

Mr. LOGAN asked him if it was not the duty of the Postmaster-General, as the agent of the Government, to withhold payment when the contract is not properly performed.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that the Postmaster-General could fine the contractor or withhold a portion of the pay.

Mr. LOGAN put the case of the contractors not carrying an ounce of mail, and asked whether, in that case, the Postmaster-General wanted to be authorized to pay them.

Mr. JOHNSON replied in the negative.

Mr. LOGAN said that the principle was the same.

Mr. JOHNSON had no objection to an investigation of the conduct of the Postmaster General, but did not want to have the people of the Pacific slope deprived of their mails.

Mr. ELA, in the course of some further remarks, mentioned a statement by one of the Post Office agents, that as WELLS, FARGO & Co. charged twelve cents per letter for express matter, they were interested in keeping back mail matter.

Mr. CAVANAUGH remarked that he knew mail matter had not been carried promptly, but had been piled up along the route. Yet he believed WELLS, FARGO & Co. had fulfilled their obligations as well as it was possible to do.

Finally, the discussion being closed, the Speaker inquired whether there was any objection to the resolution being offered.

Mr. JOHNSON objected.

The House then at 4 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. OGLESBY in the Chair, on the President's message of 1867.

Mr. COBURN addressed the Committee on the question of the finances and currency. He argued against the proposition to return to specie payments, or to provide for an immediate payment of the national debt, which would rather the opposite effect, in that it would diminish the amount of such a payment in specie, and at the same time increase their supply. By that means the way to specie payments would be open. He would not authorize any contracts payable in gold, either at their face or at a premium, for either would vastly augment the demand. He would cut down by the passage of a funding bill the rate of interest, and thus diminish the demand; and he would also cut off, as far as possible all imports of luxuries. On the other hand, he would develope the country, open every avenue of improvement, unlock the vast mines of the West, encourage the manufacturing interests and thus add to the wealth of the people of the United States. He would expand the currency to meet the reasonable wants of the people. By all these means he would increase individual wealth and ability to pay debts. This was the gradual and easy method of resumption which he favored, which would destroy the values of labor and property, would elevate paper money to a gold standard. He believed the country needed more currency, and that the passage of a resumption law would be ineffectual, as the attempt to hoard gold would increase instead of diminishing its price.

Mr. BANKS addressed the Committee in support of the resolution offered by him on the 7th of December, 1866, declaring it to be the duty of the Government of the United States to acknowledge the independence of the Provisional Government of Crete as an independent political State and to treat with it as such.

The Committee rose, and Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to facilitate commercial intercourse between the several States and Territories and with foreign countries, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House then, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

The Legislature—Message of Gov. Baldwin.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature met in joint convention this morning to hear the retiring Governor's message, which is a lengthy document and reviews the financial condition of the State at length. No time in the history of the State has its credit stood higher or its exhibit appeared more satisfactory than to-day. He says the sagacity, prudence and economy which have marked the management of the funds of the State for the last four years deserves commendation, and success has attended the reduction of the public debt since the close of the war, and the very large balance now in the treasury, $1,193,000 67, attest the wisdom of the Legislature and the ability and strict faithfulness of the State Treasury. The total bonded debt is $3,624,976 40, and the trust fund debt is $2,081,480 62.

The two Houses again met this afternoon. Gov. BALDWIN delivered his inaugural message. In view of the highly favorable financial condition, the Governor recommends the State tax for the next two years to be reduced to a great extent or not to be done with safety to the interest of the State. He reviews the condition of the educational institutions, asylums and State Prisons, and recommends an application to Congress for assistance to enlarge St. Mary's Falls ship canal, and submits the importance of providing for thorough geological surveys of the States. He alludes to the defeated Constitution of 1866, and says that it is not probable another convention will be authorized for many years, yet changes will be required from time to time which may be effected by the separate submission of any proposed amendment; and recommends that one to allow salaries to be fixed by the Legislature, and one to strike out the word white wherever it occurs, in the Constitution, be submitted to the people at the next general election. He refers very briefly to national affairs, and says, referring to the Presidential election, that the people desired peace, and have intrusted the administration of the Government to one who is pledged to peace. He hopes that the questions which have so long agitated and divided the country, are now to be settled forever. The Governor closes by urging on the Legislature the practice of rigid and wise economy in expenditures and appropriations.

A joint resolution was passed, unanimously petitioning Congress to pass the Copper Bill, now before the Senate.

TELEGRAMS.

A Postponement of the Peace Conference Asked for by Turkey.

The Haytien Insurrectionists Besieging Fort-au-Prince.

Conflict in Virginia Between the Military and Negroes.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sultan of Turkey Asks for a Postponement of the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Sublime Porte has sent a communication to this city, asking for a postponement of the Conference on the Eastern Question for eight days, in order that instructions may be prepared for the representative of the Turkish Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tenantry Outrages in Ireland.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The feeling among the tenantry in some parts of Ireland is very bitter against the landholders, and many cases of agrarian violence are reported.

The political news, both here and on the Continent, is meagre and unimportant to-day.

SPAIN.

A Communist Conspiracy Discovered.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 7.

It is reported that a communist conspiracy has been discovered in Jerez de la Frontera. An investigation of the affair is now in progress.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

The Haytien Rebels Commanding Port-au-Prince—Salnave's Staff Attacked.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The following intelligence has been received from Hayti and St. Domingo:

The rebel General SAGET had advanced on Port-au-Prince and commenced a heavy cannonading, which was vigorously returned. President SALNAVE recently attended at Te Deum in the church at Miragoane. While there a party of rebels set empiric to capture him, but he was seasonably informed of the plot by a woman, and made his escape; but his personal staff and suite of attendants were attacked by the conspirators and cut to pieces. Cape Haytien was closely besieged by the revolutionary forces.

Jacmel still remained in possession of the revolutionists, and was well prepared and able to resist the threatened attack of SALNAVE by land or sea. It is reported that the revolutionists have succeeded in purchasing a steamer in New-York.

The news from St. Domingo is unfavorable to the Government Party. Gen. ABON had crossed the frontier from Hayti and joined the rebel Gen. OBANDO's forces. The position of President BAEZ was becoming critical.

MEXICO.

Complaints Against President Juarez—Another Revolution Predicted.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The French steamer *Imperatrice*, from Vera Cruz, brings still later dates from Mexico. There were many rumors, some of them claiming to come from reliable sources, that Mexico is on the eve of revolution. It is asserted that the people are disgusted with the administration of JUAREZ; that the President is controlled by LERDO DE TEJADA; that the Government officials do as they please, and there is no protection for American residents. An American was murdered outside the walls of Vera Cruz shortly before the sailing of the French steamer. The assassin although known to the authorities, was suffered to escape, and arrived at Havana yesterday. The United States Consul at Vera Cruz is powerless to obtain justice. The Mexicans are much incensed against the United States, and some of them clamor for another war. It was reported that Gen. ALATORRE would head a revolution against JUAREZ, and for the purpose of placing PORFIRIO DIAZ at the head of the Republic.

CUBA.

Removal of the Statues of Queen Isabella—Captain General Dulce's Proclamation.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Last night, by order of the Government, all the statues of Queen ISABELLA, and other symbols of the late dynasty, were removed from the squares and public buildings in the city.

Captain-General DULCE has issued his anxiously awaited proclamation. It is addressed to Cubans. He says: "I will brave every danger, accept every responsibility for your welfare. The revolution has swept away the Bourbon Dynasty, tearing up by the roots a plant so poisonous that it pollutted the air we breathed. To the citizen shall be returned his rights, to man his dignity. You will receive all the reforms which you require. Cubans and Spaniards are all brothers. From this day Cuba will be considered as a Province of Spain. Freedom of the Press, the right of meeting in public and representation in the national Cortes—the three fundamental principles of true liberty—are granted you." Gen. DULCE concludes as follows: "Cubans and Spaniards! Speaking in the name of our mother, Spain, I adjure you to forget the past, hope for the future and establish union and fraternity."

The news received from the interior to-day is to the effect that Count VALMASEDA is marching toward Bayamo.

The revolutionary forces, strong in numbers, are besieging Gibara and other towns, and 2,000 of them are holding Col. LOZO in check at Tunas.

The Marquis of Santa Lucia and Gen. CANTILLO, at the head of rebel bands, remain in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe.

Provisions are arriving at Santiago for the troops and famishing people of the interior.

Senor VASQUEZ, who was killed by a Spanish officer yesterday, was buried at an early hour this morning. Many of his friends accompanied the corpse from the house of the deceased to the cemetery, and while on the way some Cubans created seditious cries; but otherwise the affair passed off quietly, though the Cubans intended to make the funeral a political demonstration.

ST. THOMAS.

A Fearful Storm—Disasters to Shipping.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Intelligence has been received from St. Thomas of a fearful storm in that vicinity. The following British vessels had put in there in distress: Ship *Julia*, Newport, England, for New-York; bark *Stella*, Troon, for New-York, and schooner *Minnie Arnold*, Havana, for New-York; also American bark *Jane Adeline*, Portland, for Gardenas. All these vessels were taking more or less, and some had lost masts and spars. All except the last mentioned will discharge cargo.

VENEZUELA.

Tranquillity Throughout the Island.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Advices from Caracas show that tranquillity prevailed throughout the country. No event of importance had taken place since the last arrival.

More Indian Outrages Reported.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The *Democrat's* special from Cheyenne says that a party of Indians came within three miles of Laporte, yesterday afternoon, and drove two men from their ranches, capturing four horses, then drove off eighty-one horses and mules belonging to Jim Moore. They also attacked Park Station, but were driven away. A messenger from Gray's Ranche reports all the horses from that point to the lower branch of the Powder River, numbering 113, driven off since Christmas, as well as 120 horses and mules from Laporte and Whitcomb's Ranche on Box Elder. A party of Indians were seen from the Bluffs near Laporte this afternoon.

VIRGINIA.

Trouble with Negroes in Princess Anne County—The Military Resisted.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Jan. 7.

A communication was received last night from the Sheriff of Princess Anne County, addressed to the commanding officer of this post, stating that in attempting to serve a writ, of ejectment he had been forcibly resisted by a band of about fifty negroes. In compliance with a request for assistance to execute the law and preserve the peace, the military commander sent a force of twenty men to the aid of the civil authorities. Later information has been received from the scene of the disturbance, to the effect that in an encounter to-day between the military and the negroes a sergeant had been mortally wounded and three negroes killed. The officer commanding the detachment has made application for reinforcements. He says the negroes in the surrounding country are arming and threatening an open attack. An additional military force will probably be sent out to-night.

MISSOURI.

Assembling of the Legislature—Prize Fighters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City to-day. The Senate, after swearing in new members, adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House, members, according to the list furnished by the Secretary of the State, were sworn in, and the House adjourned until to-morrow. The list of the Secretary of the State omitted the members from the eight counties, returns from which were thrown out by the Secretary in counting the vote of the State.

The annual election of officers of the Merchants' Exchange took place to-day. G. P. PLANT was elected President, and HENRY ROBERTS and NATHANIEL COLE, Vice-Presidents.

What is known as the Madison County Territory, about three miles above the centre of the city, has been sold to Messrs. MITCHELL, MIDDLEMISS & TANSEY, of the St. Louis Transfer Company, for $100,000.

G. A. PFAHL, a Post Office clerk, who was arrested a day or two since, for abstracting letters, was committed to jail to-day in default of $5,000 to appear before the United States Grand Jury.

JIM ALLEN, who is to fight BILL DAVIS on the 19th inst., arrived here to-day, where he will complete his training. It is not known where the fight will take place. A large crowd is expected. It is said that GALLAGHER and ELLIOTT will fight in the same ring. BILL DAVIS was bound over to-day to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill, on the 20th ult. This will not interfere with the coming fight between him and ALLEN.

A libel petition was filed in the United States District Court to-day, by BARTON ABLE, Revenue Collector, against L. B. DELAHEY, asking the forfeiture of DELAHEY's rectifying establishment, valued at $50,000, on the ground of its being operated within 600 feet of a distillery, which is in violation of the law.

The citizens of St. Joseph are organizing a company to build a bridge across the Missouri River at that

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The County Budget—Organization of the Board for 1869.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday, Mr. WM. M. TWEED in the chair.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the Board proceeded to ballot for a presiding officer, and, on the first ballot, Mr. ROCHE received nine votes, and was declared to be duly elected.

Mr. ROCHE, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor done him in being twice elected President of the Board, and called attention to the condition of the county finances.

A ballot was then taken for Clerks, &c., which resulted in all the old officials being reelected.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller, and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes:

COUNTY BUDGET FOR 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan 4, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The fifth section of the act, chap. 854, Laws of 1868, provides that "hereafter all estimates for the anticipated annual expenditures of all boards and departments of the County Government of New-York, shall be made by the chief officer of every such board and department, in connection with the Mayor and Comptroller of said City, and submitted to the Board of Supervisors of said county at the first meeting thereof in January of each year." " " "

In accordance with such provision, the clerks of the several County Courts and other officers of the County Government have forwarded to me statements of the amounts which will be required by the offices and departments under their charge during the present year; and the same having been acted upon by the Mayor and Comptroller, I have the honor to submit herewith the amount of appropriations required in each case, as approved by them.

The estimates of the Board of Metropolitan Police, Metropolitan Health, and Police Commissioners, in the City of New-York, payable from the County Treasury, together with amount required for payment of the quota of the County of New-York of the State tax, and the amounts to be raised for the several public institutions and asylums, in pursuance of law, are also herewith submitted.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the County Government are classed under the following general heads: I.—The Legislative Department; II.—The Executive Departments; III.—The Judiciary; IV.—State Taxes; V.—Miscellaneous.

I.—The Legislative Department.

The appropriations required to be made for this Department are estimated as follows:

County clerk's office	$80,000 00
County contingencies	40,000 00
Lighting and cleaning, and supplies for County offices	90,000 00
Printing for Legislative Department	40,000 00
Printing for Executive Departments and Judiciary	25,000 00
Repairs to county buildings and offices	40,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	32,300 00
Stationery, law and blank books	40,000 00
Support of prisoners in the County Jail	98,350 00
Total	$575,650 00

II.—The Executive Departments.

The following are the departments or offices included in this division, viz.: 1. The Keeper of Harlem Bridge. 2. The Department of Finance. 3. The Board of Commissioners of Central Park Reduce. 4. The Metropolitan Board of Health. 5. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners. 6. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. 7. The Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings.

The appropriations estimated for said departments are as follows:

Care and maintenance of Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	$2,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	10,000 00
Contingencies—Inspection of buildings	5,000 00
Election expenses	90,000 00
Interest on bonds	180,000 00
Interest on assessment fund stock	141,666 66
Interest on Court-house stock	154,000 00
Interest on riot damages indemnity bonds	43,000 00
Interest on riot damages redemption bonds	90,000 00
Interest on soldiers' substitute bounty	240,000 00
Interest on soldiers' substitute and relief redemption bonds	86,600 00
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund redemption bonds, No. 2	36,263 00
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund bonds, No. 3	83,206 00
Interest on bonds issued for repayment of taxes	96,836 00
McComb's Dam Bridge, care and maintenance of	8,000 00
Metropolitan Board of Health Fund	110,186 15
New-York County Bonds, issued for repayment of taxes—annual installment	482,000 00
Police Fund	2,626,291 07
Police—contingent expenses	14,000 00
Rents	9,600 00
Salaries—Executive Departments	327,300 00
Stationery and Blankbooks, for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	6,500 00
Supplies for the Police	74,794 00
Total	$4,700,882 22

III.—The Judiciary.

Under this head are included the following Courts and County Offices, viz.: 1. The Supreme Court. 2. The Court of Oyer and Terminer. 3. The Court of General Sessions. 4. The Super or Court. 5. The Court of Common Pleas. 6. The Surrogate's Court. 7. The Marine Court. 8. The Court of Special Sessions. 9. The County Clerk. 10. The Sheriff. 11. The Comptroller. 12. The District-Attorney. 13. The Coroners. 14. The Recorder. 15. The City Judge. 16. The Legal Adviser of the Board of Supervisors. 17. The Register. 18. The Commissioner of Jurors. 19. Translator to the Courts of Record. 20. The Registrar of Criminal Courts. 21. Chief Clerk of Board of Police Justices.

The appropriations which are required to be made for this branch of the Government are indicated by the following titles, viz.:

Citizens' fees	$67,500 00
Disbursements and fees of county officers and witnesses	72,000 00
Repairing and preserving records, County Clerk's Office	20,000 00
Salaries—Judiciary	537,745 00
Total	$701,245 00

IV.—State Taxes.

Under this head is included the appropriation required for the "quota of the State of the County of New-York, of State Taxes for 1869-8, County Treasurer—To pay State Taxes $4,639,597 79

V.—Miscellaneous.

Under this head are included the following appropriations:

Asylum for Idiots	$670 00
College of the City of New-York	125,000 00
Children's Aid Society	40,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	12,640 48
Institution for the Blind	2,702 17
New-York Juvenile Asylum	75,000 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital	11,000 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children	110,000 00
Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum	2,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	2,768 10
Salaries—Legislative Department	32,300 00
Executive departments	327,300 00
Judiciary	537,745 00
General expenses of County Government	525,180 00
Total	$1,856,718 76

The following statement exhibits the amount of tax levied in 1868, and the estimate of the amount required for 1869:

	Amount of Tax levied in 1868.	Estimate of Taxation in 1869.
For the State	$8,564,436 68	$4,639,597 79
For City purposes, including Boards and Commissions	10,278,044 00	9,967,922 99
For County purposes, including Boards and Commissions	7,092,798 41	6,177,115 97
	$25,935,279 09	$20,784,636 75
To supply deficiencies arising from erroneous assessments, insolvencies, &c.	687,634 05	600,000 00
Totals	$24,147,903 07	$21,383,996 75

The President then announced the following as the

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1869.

Annual Taxes—William M. Tweed, Orison Blunt, Andrew Williams, James Hayes.

Civil Courts—Andrew Bleakley, James Hayes, Andrew Williams, John Brice.

County Offices—James Hayes, Sheridan Shook, Smith Ely, Jr., Andrew Bleakley.

Criminal Courts and Police—John Brice, Andrew Williams, G. N. Herrman, Isaac J. Oliver.

Printing and Stationery—Orison Blunt, John Fox, Henry Smith, William M. Tweed.

Public Charities and Correction—Smith Ely, Jr., James Hayes, Orison Blunt, G. N. Herrman.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES FOR 1869.

Armories and Drill-Rooms—Andrews Williams, John Brice, Sheridan Shook, William M. Tweed, John Fox, Henry Smith.

Court-Rooms—William M. Tweed, John Fox, Isaac J. Oliver, Orison Blunt.

Printing and Stationery—John Fox, Orison Blunt, Andrew Bleakley, Smith Ely, Jr.

Repairs to Jails—Andrew Bleakley, Andrews Williams, G. N. Herrman, Smith Ely, Jr.

Repairs to Chambers and Court-rooms—Andrews Williams, John Fox, James Hayes, Orison Blunt.

Bill Claims—G. N. Herrman, John Brice, Andrew Bleakley, Orison Blunt.

Retrenchment—Isaac J. Oliver, Andrew Bleakley, G. N. Herrman, John Brice.

Function of Reorganization—Andrew Bleakley, William M. Tweed, Smith Ely, Jr., Orison Blunt.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction took place at No. 1 Bond-street yesterday. Nothing out of the usual order of routine business was transacted. The Commissioners expected to have been in their new and handsome building, on the corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street, before this time, but the strike among the bricklayers delayed the work about three weeks. The exterior work of the building is, however, at length completed, and the plasterers and carpenters are pushing their work rapidly forward to completion. The Commissioners confidently expect to occupy the building early in March, and the change will be a great relief to them, as their present quarters are overcrowded, and it is with difficulty that they accommodate persons having business with them, on each Thursday during business hours. The new building will be complete in all its arrangements and details, and each department will be separate and distinct from the others. It is built of Philadelphia pressed brick, with black mortar pointing, free stone facings, and Mansard roof, and presents a very unique appearance.

The only items on the minutes of their meeting yesterday that are at all interesting to the public are, first, that the Commissioners of Emigration, having declined to pay the sum of $69,173 40, awarded to the Commissioners of Charities, for charges for patients and vagrants, and tendered in lieu thereof $59,956,17, the Commissioners of Charities have accepted that offer; and, second, Dr. R. S. TRACY was appointed Medical Inspector of the Institutions, with a salary of $600 per annum.

An Insane Author in Prison.

A day or two ago Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Court, committed Prof. EBEN FRANKLIN, the author of *Beauties of Shakespeare*, and formerly well known as a public reader, on a charge of insanity. Mr. FRANKLIN was duly examined by Dr. DOWLING and Dr. ANDERSON, physicians attached to the City Prison, and they declared him to be insane. Yesterday Judge DOWLING ordered him to be committed to the Lunatic Asylum. Since his incarceration FRANKLIN has written a multitude of letters, using the leaves of his memorandum book for the purpose, to President JOHNSON, Secretary SEWARD, Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERIDAN, Alderman COMAN, Judge CHASE, the Austrian Consul-General in this City, the editors of the *Evening Post*, Sheriff O'BRIEN and others, in which he requests immediate attention to his case, as he has important business to transact. The author also hinted, in a dark and mysterious manner, that the consequence of non-attention would be something fearful.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.

Detective WOODBRIDGE, of the Sixth Ward Police, arrested MARY WILSON yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book from the dress pocket of Mrs. MARGARET A. SCHERER, a resident of Tarrytown, N. Y. The lady was passing down Broadway, when she stopped into a store, and soon after caught the woman WILSON with her hand in the pocket, and on turning round, found her pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, at her feet. When arraigned before the Magistrate, the prisoner was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER STREET OUTRAGE.

Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, HENRY CUSTERS, of No. 456 West Twenty-seventh-street, while in Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, was attacked by four persons who knocked him down, and, after beating him until he was almost insensible, rifled his pockets, but only succeeded in getting a few keys and other articles of no value. After they had left him, CUSLETS proceeded to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house where he made a report of the outrage and gave a description of his assailants. Yesterday Detective FRANK BERRY arrested Thomas WEBSTER and William WEBSTER, who were positively identified by CUSLETS as two of those who had been engaged in the attack upon him. They were consequently committed without bail to answer a charge of highway robbery at the General Sessions.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Yesterday morning JOHN MCMAHON and WM. JOHNSON were driving their horses, attached to coal carts, at a reckless rate, and when in Hudson-street, WM. CAMPBELL, of No. 456 Canal-street, was knocked down and run over by the cart of MCMAHON and badly injured. Officer FERRING, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, took both MCMAHON and JOHNSON into custody, and they were committed to await the result of the injuries. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, and his hurts were considered to be of a very serious character.

Card from Dr. Walter Scott Wells.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask you to do me the favor to state that the WALTER SCOTT WELLS referred to in your column of Police reports of the 5th inst., as having been detected in an attempt to commit burglary at the St. James Hotel on the night of the 5d inst., is not the undersigned?

WALTER SCOTT WELLS, M. D.,
No. 907 Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LECTURE ON "BLUE-BEARD."—A lecture was delivered Wednesday night, in the chapel of the New-York University, by Rev. Dr. DEEMS, upon the nursery story of "Blue-beard." The lecturer informed the audience that it was written two centuries ago by CHARLES PERRAULT, in France, a man of varied literary abilities, who had published works of a much higher order. The only records that existed in history of men who had killed several wives were those of the English HENRY VIII., who caused two to be executed, and the French GILLES DELAVAL, Marshal of France in 1422, who killed six with his own hands, and married a seventh. These crimes, however, in that feudal and barbarous age, did not bring punishment upon him, but he was afterward burned to death for a fault of a different character. The lecturer then read the story of Blue-beard, which, he thought, might have been written partly with a view of warning women against curiosity and the breaking of promises. A similar caution, however, he thought, could just as well be applied to men. He considered that "Bluebeard" may have taken his story from a legend of a rich old baron, who was said to have been murdered by the brothers of his young wife, with her connivance, for his money. The matter and manner of the lecture seemed more especially intended for children, but few of these were present.

THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at No. 501 Tenth-avenue, over the body of JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, a native of Ireland, and 21 years of age, who was run over by a car attached to the locomotive "Yonkers" on the 21 inst., at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the Hudson River Railroad Company erect stationary lamps at the place where the accident occurred.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—Special services are being held this week daily at the daily noon prayer-meeting in the Canal-street Church, No. 17 Greenwich-street. The attendance is remarkably good, and the services are conducted with great spirit and interest. These noon daily prayer meetings are thoroughly catholic. Rev. G. H. TYNG, Jr., presides to-day.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—Dr. EDMUND R. PEASLEE commences a course of private lectures this evening for young men, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. Members and other young men will be admitted free.

SUICIDE BY AN UNKNOWN WOMAN.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown woman, about 35 years of age, and plainly dressed, entered the Hunter's Point ferry-boat *Suffolk County* at James-slip, and stood near the forward stairs. When the steamboat reached the current small stream, the woman unhooked the chain and leaped off the boat as it passed Pier No. 33. The steamboat was stopped and an effort made to recover the body, without success, however. The hands on the ferry-boat *F. Woodruff* subsequently picked up the body, and it is now at the Morgue for identification and inquest.

FATAL FALL.—PATRICK O'DONNELL, a painter, residing in First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, fell yesterday morning from a suspended ladder in front of a new house in Fifty-second-street, where he was at work. The fall was so great that the man was instantly killed. The remains were taken to the Morgue for inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE WILLIAMSBURG POST OFFICE.—During the year 1868 the number of letters and newspapers delivered in Williamsburg by twelve carriers, and letters collected from lamp-post boxes, was as follows: Mail letters delivered, 760,679, against 546,169 in 1867; drop letters delivered, 69,463, against 53,450 in 1867; newspapers, 198,995, against 118,050 in 1867; letters collected, 230,400, against 83,129 in 1867. This great increase of postal business in Williamsburg is owing very largely to the efforts of Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, who spent much time and money to stir the authorities at Washington up to a sense of their duty to the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Mr. DARRIN, the Postmaster, has also been alert to establish new facilities and take proper advantages of old ones. The following comparative table is encouraging:

The business of the Williamsburg Post Office for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848, amounted to	$579 69
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858, amounted to	2,880 43
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, amounted to (exclusive of money-order business)	5,737 29
Amount paid on 214 orders during the quarter	3,474 16

A CHAPTER OF BURGLARIES.—Brooklyn appears to have become a favorite field for the exercise of the burglar's profession, and the marked success which attends all their efforts indicates that the thieves are expert, or that the Police are either inefficient or not sufficiently numerous to prevent the recurrence of these operations. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the house of Mrs. ANN EKELTON, No. 256 Navy-street, was entered by burglars, who carried off a valuable gold watch, a work-box containing a number of trinkets, various articles of jewelry and $16 in money. On New Year's Eve Mr. Mr. BONNOR's store, No. 162 Fulton-street, was robbed by burglars, who carried away wigs, braids, waterfalls and other similar articles, in all valued at $2,000. So far, nothing has been seen or heard of the thieves. The jewelry store of GEORGE FALK, No. 225 Atlantic-street, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, who escaped with property valued at $35. In all these cases the thieves effected their escape.

FIRE IN STRONG-PLACE.—On Wednesday evening a fire took place in the second story of the residence of A. L. FULLERTON, No. 16 Strong-place, and before the flames could be extinguished damage was sustained to the amount of $1,000. Insured in the Atlantic and other insurance companies. The origin of the fire was the gas-jet coming in contact with the window curtains.

A BAD FALL ON THE ICE.—Rev. Mr. WEAVER, pastor of the Protestant Methodist Church, Graham-avenue, E. D., fell on the ice, on Wednesday night, and sustained severe injuries. The reverend gentleman was married about a week ago to a Mrs. HYATT. He is well known to all who have fallen upon the ice without the power to help himself.

SERAR TRIPPE.—Last evening a sneak thief entered the residence of Mr. SERAR in Third-street, near Bond, and stole from the hallway three overcoats valued at $150.....The hallway of the residence of Mr. A. P. HAWES, No. 39 Poplar-street, was entered on the previous evening by a sneak thief, who stole Mr. HAWLEY's overcoat, valued at $75.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PEW RENTALS.—The amount of premiums on pews in Plymouth Church this year, amounts to $41,865; the assessed value of the pews $13,025, and the clear rentals $700, making a total income of ($54,690), being about $6,000 in excess of the sum raised last year.

SALE OF THE NAVY-YARD ROBBER'S HORSES.—The horses which ROBERT D. BOGARDUS left behind him when he fled, after robbing the Paymaster of the Navy-yard of about $20,000, have been appraised at $2,600, and will be offered for sale by the United States Marshal, on the 15th inst.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—MICHAEL KEEGS, indicted for attempting a rape on a little girl named EMMA MATTERNWS, was brought up in the Court of Sessions yesterday, when he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

WORLD-MAKING.—Dr. BOSTON will deliver the first of a course of lectures at the Anthenæum, on Saturday evening, his subject to be "World-Making."

LECTURE BY MR. BEECHER.—Rev. H. W. BEECHER will deliver the next Sunday evening lecture at the Bethel of Plymouth Church, in Hicks-street, near Fulton.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONSOLIDATION OF HUDSON COUNTY.—The property owners of Hudson City met at Hoffman's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, to discuss the proposed consolidation of Hudson County. It was stated by Alderman GOETZE, who called the meeting to order, that an agreement had been made in the Board of Freeholders to incorporate the following provisions into the bill to be presented to the Legislature, viz.: to form all the cities and townships in Hudson County, with the exception of Harrison, into one city, having one Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, sharing one from each ward. It was also agreed that all debts previously contracted by the different local governments, should be liquidated by the people who contracted them. A debate followed on the feasibility of the proposed consolidation, a large proportion of the citizens present avowing themselves opposed to the proposed consolidation, and a resolution was finally adopted, declaring the project of consolidation was premature, and that if adopted it would not be beneficial to the people of Hudson County.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerks, P. J. Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Causes and Suspended Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Copeland vs. Roscoe Mountain Coal Co.	6	Pacific Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Forman et al.
2	Jackson vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.	10	Fessenden vs. Swift.
3	Hunnell et al. vs. Harris, impleaded, &c.	11	Bailey vs. Bailey et al.
4	Sage, Cook vs. Broadway Bank.	12	Willets et al. vs. Mutual Ins. Co.
5	Stevens vs. Clark.	13	Kyle vs. Jones, Ex. vs. Hoppock et al.
	Lorne vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	14	Olmstead, President, &c., vs. Ackerman.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motions Contested.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2401	Wilcox vs. Wetzel et al.	2402	Sichy vs. Mead, &c.
2403	Same vs. Same.	2404	Freddis et al. vs. Schneider.
2407	Ely et al. vs. Dixon.	2406	Conover vs. N. Y. Central and Hudson River R.R. Co.
2408	Tratiel vs. Levy.	2409	Thomas vs. Ballard.
2410	Anglo-Austrian Bk. vs. Fremont.	2411	Tuttle vs. Wright et al.
2412	Rose vs. Levy et al.	2413	Lowenstein et al. vs. Rose.
2414	Barton vs. Isaacs et al.	2415	Rothschild vs. Hoagman et al.
2416	Clafin et al. vs. Griffin et al.	2417	Uhl vs. Schlesinger.
2418	Chadbourne vs. Mansfield et al.	2419	Sherwood vs. Croft et al.
2420	Same vs. Richardson et al.	2421	Peck et al. vs. Forest.
2422	McDaniels vs. Bemis.	2423	Gossman et al. vs. Mechanics' Bank of N. Y. et al.
2424	Burke vs. Lane, Sec. vs. Walsh et al.	2425	Kruse vs. Lambert.
2426	Fields vs. Devlin et al.	2427	Cook et al. vs. Finley, Sheriff, &c.
2428	Hancock vs. Gomez et al.	2429	Schlesinger et al. vs. Same.
2431	Cowles vs. Hill.	2432	Van Rensselaer et al. vs. Shute et al.
2433	Fielding et al. vs. Hoffman et al.	2434	Blood vs. Sickor et al.
2435	Spall vs. King.	2436	Schwarzwalder vs. Godner et al.
2437	Fetter vs. Hyman et al.	2438	Shook et al. vs. Wardell et al.
2439	Dunham vs. Corbett.	2440	Wolf vs. Anderson.
2441	Sage, Exr., &c. vs. Valentine.	2442	Smith vs. Gannin.
2443	Holbrow vs. Donovan.	2444	Gray vs. Walsenbeck.
2445	Lyall et al. vs. Lord.	2446	Ferris et al. vs. Michael et al.
2447	West, Inc. Wrons vs. Chamberlain et al.	2448	Packer vs. Wetzel et al.
2449	Dominguez vs. Cumberland Coal Co. of Nova Scotia et al.	2450	Romes vs. Le Baron.
2451	Avery vs. Barton et al.	2452	Newberger et al. vs. Allen.
2453	Knapp vs. Lasynsky.	2454	Townsend vs. Smith.
2455	Scribner vs. Mitchell.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motions Contested.

Nos.		Nos.	
112	Jones vs. Bush.	94	Curtiss vs. Ledingham.
113	Weaver vs. Bush.	108	Karcher vs. Feinholz.
112	Wood vs. Bush.	109	Miles vs. Myers.
113	Wood vs. Bush.	140	Campbell vs. Swan, Jr.
82	Kennedy vs. Shaughnessy.	145	Collins vs. Potter.
63	Valentine vs. Ledingham.	146	Kennedy vs. Potter.
	Cell No. 1—In re Hayes.		

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Motions by Daly, Brady and Sanford, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The General Term calendar will be continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1932	Brackt vs. Boyda.	1935	Guiterman vs. Goldstein.
1933	Funck vs. Harney.	1937	Adamson vs. McDermott.
1934	Vogar vs. Grosch.	1938	Harris vs. Baer.
1931	Weisel vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.	1939	Hemp vs. Haig.
1929	Newman vs. Marks.	1940	Olark vs. Gillespie.
1918	Mazzanale vs. Garmo.	1941	White vs. McCormack.
1936	Marsman vs. Appleby.	1942	Townsend vs. Congregation Beth Hamedrash.
1921	Lautner vs. Murray.	1943	Karst vs. Andenreid.
1924	Scherl vs. Bingham.	1944	McCullen vs. Fine.
1930	Gibbons vs. Schonfield.		
1931	Setter vs. Pfeifer.		
1932	Oberst vs. Tamaro.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE GIRARD ESTATE—EFFECT OF THE RELINQUISHMENT OF THE CITY UPON THE TRUST—THE SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OF THE WILL—"SUPERSTITIOUS USES"—CHARITABLE BEQUESTS—SOVEREIGN POWERS.

Madlenne Henriette Girard et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia.—After decision in the original Girard will case, the City of Philadelphia and its suburbs being consolidated by an act of the Legislature of the State, the heirs revived their claim, contending that the act of consolidation defeated the trust for municipal purposes, by rendering it impossible of execution. The facts of this subsequent effort to defeat the charities of the will appear in the opinion of Mr. Justice Grier, dismissing the bill below, and as the opinion has never before been published, it is given as a statement of the case and the law applicable to it. The heirs of the late Stephen Girard have again come into Court, claiming a portion of the property devised by him to the City of Philadelphia. The case of Vidal vs. The Executors of Girard, (2 How., 17,) has put an end to any further controversy as to the validity of the trusts, and the power of the city to execute them. Nor do the heirs, who are complainants in this bill, pretend to call in question the matters finally and conclusively settled by that case. The heirs which are supposed to rehabilitate their claims have occurred since its decision. Admitting that the will of Girard entirely excluded them from any claim of right to the property in question, they now contend that subsequent events have made it impossible for any to execute the trusts for municipal purposes, and, as a consequence, the heirs are entitled to that portion of the estate appropriated by the testator for such uses. If it shall appear that the effect of the Consolidation act is not that which the bill alleges, it may be unnecessary to discuss the question whether, if it were, the consequences assumed from it be legitimate. The will of Girard, after sundry bequests to his relatives and friends, and to certain specified charities, announces his great and favorite charity to be the establishment of a college for the education of poor orphans. It then proceeds: "Now, I give, devise and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate unto the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, in trust for the several uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared." The attempt to restrain the alienation of the realty, being imperative, would affect the validity of this devise. After many and very special directions as to the College, its construction and government, it further directs that two millions of the personal estate be appropriated to the building; and if this sum should not be sufficient, the remainder should be taken "from the final residuum fund hereinafter expressly referred to," and which is found in section 24, as follows: "And as it regards the remainder of said residue of my personal estate, to invest the same in good securities, and in like manner to invest the interest and income thereof, from time to time, so that the whole shall form a permanent fund, and apply the income of said fund—first, to the further improvement and maintenance of the aforesaid College, as directed in the last paragraph of the twenty-first clause of this, my will; second, to enable the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia to provide more effectually than they now do for the security of the inhabitants of the said city, by a competent Police, including a sufficient number of watchmen really suited to the purpose, and to this end I recommend a division of the city into watch districts, or four parts, each under a proper head; third, to enable the said corporation to improve the city property and the general appearance of the city itself, and in effect to diminish the burden of taxation, now most oppressive, especially on those who are least able to bear it. To all which objects, the prosperity of the city and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, I devote the said fund as aforesaid, and direct the income thereof to be applied yearly, and every year forever, after providing for the College as hereinbefore directed, as my primary object." After discussing at some length the effect of the Consolidation act, the opinion proceeds: How it cannot be pretended that the Legislature had not the power to expunge another name, if the act had dissolved the corporation, or to continue the rights, duties, trusts, &c., in the enlarged corporation. It has done so, and has given the widest powers to the trustees to administer the trusts and charities according to the intent of the testator, as declared in his will. The Legislature may alter, modify, or even extinguish the franchises of a public municipal corporation, although it may not impose burdens upon it without its consent. In this case the corporation has assented to accept the charges, assume the burdens, and perform the duties imposed upon it; and it is difficult to conceive how the corporation have forfeited their right in the charities which the law makes it their duty to administer. The objects of the testator's charity remain the same. While the city, large or small, exists, the trust is an existing and solid one; the trustee is vested by law with the estate, and the fullest powers and authority to execute the trust. Whatever the fears of fancy of the complainants may be, as to the moral obliquity of this overgrown corporation, there is no necessary or natural inability which prohibits it from administering this charity as faithfully as it could before its increase. In fact it is a matter in which the complainants have no concern whatever, or any right to intervene. If the trust be not rightly administered, the cestui que trust, or the sovereign may require the Courts to compel a proper execution. In the case of Vidal the Supreme Court says that "if the trusts were in themselves valid in point of law, it is plain that neither the heirs of the testator, or any other private person, would have any right to inquire into or contest the right of the corporation to take the property or execute the trust; this would exclusively belong to the State as parens patriæ, and its sole discretion." This is not an intimation that the Legislature be powerless in the matter by retrospective acts to abolish the cy pres power, which has become so odious from its application in England to what were called superstitious uses. Baxter's case (Vernon) and other similar ones, cannot be precedents where there is no Establishment Church, which the Constitution prohibits. But it seems admit of a doubt that where there is a valid devise to a corporation, in trust for charitable purposes, unaffected by any question as to its validity because of superstition, the sovereign may interfere to enforce the execution of the trusts, either by changing the administrator; if the corporation be dissolved, or if it be by modifying or enlarging its franchises, provided the trust be not perverted, and no wrong done to the beneficiaries. Where the trustee is a corporation, no modification of its franchises, or change in its name, while its identity remains, can affect its rights or its duties prescribed by the donor's unalterable. Nor can a valid estate, in trust, upon a trust become forfeited by any misconduct in the trustee, or inability in the corporation to execute it, if such existed. Charity never fails, and it is the right, as well as the duty of the sovereign, by its Courts and public officers, as also by legislation, (if needed,) to have charitable purposes administered. Now, there is no complaint that the charity, so far as regards the primary and great object of the testator, is not properly administered, and it does not appear that there now is, or ever will be, any reason to apply to the secondary objects (the prosperity of the City, &c.) If that time should ever arrive, the question whether the charity shall be so applied as to have the "effect to diminish the burden of taxation on all the corporation, or only those within the former boundaries of the city, will have to be decided. The case of Hooban vs. The City (8 Cusp) does not decide it. Nor is the Court bound to anticipate a case which may never happen. It may be money and the corporation has ample power conferred on it to execute the trust according to either hypothesis; and if further power were necessary, the Legislature exercising the sovereign power can certainly grant them. In the meantime it is a matter of the most wise discretion, prudence in the matter, or any right to interfere by a bill filed. Their anticipations of the future perversion of the charity by the corruption or the folly of the enlarged corporation, and the moral impossibility of its just administration, are not sufficient reasons for the interference of this Court to raise upon the fund, or any part of it, a lien which shall up to the complainants, who never had, and by the will of Girard were not intended to have, any right, title or claim whatsoever to the property. For reasons set forth in the foregoing opinion, given in substance, the bill was dismissed, and from the decree appeal is taken to this Court, for alleged error in the above views.

Charles Ingersoll appears for the appellants; Jas. Lynd, Edward Olmsted and Wm. M. Meredith for the City of Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE STEVENSON COTTON CASE—SECOND DAY.

The United States vs. Vernon K. Stevenson.—In this case Assistant District Attorney Phelps stated that since the adjournment the preceding afternoon the Government had concluded to withdraw the motion to amend the information, and would now proceed with the trial on the original information.

Assistant District-Attorney Simmons opened the case on the part of the Government and stated that the information on which the action was based was filed on the 21st day of February, 1867, against certain property claimed by the Government, consisting of 3,000 bales of cotton valued at $1,000,000, alleged to have been wrongfully taken possession of by the defendant Stevenson. The Government was required to prove three things in order to secure the forfeiture of the property. First the title to the 3,000 bales of cotton; second, the conversion of the same by the defendant, and third, the value of the same. The title of the United States to the cotton would depend upon acts committed by the defendant during the late rebellion against the authority of the United States. It would be necessary to refer to the several laws passed by Congress during the war, prohibiting commercial intercourse with the rebellious States.

Mr. Simmons reviewed the numerous Treasury regulations made during the war with respect to commercial transactions with the South, the proclamations of the President and acts of Congress, including the Confiscation act of 1861. The Government alleges that a large portion of the cotton in question was run through the blockade in utter violation of all the laws then in existence, which alone would subject the property to forfeiture. It is also alleged that the defendant, at the time of the conversion of the cotton, was an officer under the so-called Confederate States, he having been commissioned as Major in the Confederate army, and that he was thereafter, until the close of the war, engaged in buying cotton in the Southern States with the express purpose of running through the blockade to New-York and Boston, and receiving a percentage from the Confederate Government for each one hundred bales so smuggled.

Assistant District-Attorney Phelps then offered in evidence a deposition of Francis A. Gaines, taken at Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1866, before a commission issued from this district.

Mr. Seward, of counsel for defence, stated that he was aware of all the contents in the deposition, and in justice to the defendant he would have to object to all the questions asked and answered therein, and, in order to save time, he proposed to make a general objection to everything in the deposition, on the ground that none of the evidence given by the deponent proves or tends to prove the right or title of the Government to the property, and that it fails to prove the acts alleged to have been committed by the defendant during the Summer of 1865.

The Court refused to take the objections as counsel desired, as there were many questions in the deposition that could not be objected to, and as the counsel must make his objections to each separate question as it came up.

The deposition was then read, and was in substance as follows: Deponent was the Treasurer of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and of which Stevenson was President; and had known of Stevenson receiving commissions from the Confederate States Government.

Other depositions, tending to prove the acts alleged to have been committed by Stevenson, were read, and at 3 P. M. the case was adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DE PUY CASE.

The United States vs. Jacob De Puy and Moses De Puy.—The trial of this case was commenced yesterday morning; considerable time was consumed by counsel on the Government in consolidating the two indictments that are against the parties in question, into one.

The Court held that the two indictments could very easily be tried together, but that sufficient notice had not been given to the defendants to prepare to try both indictments at once, and, therefore, the indictments would be tried separately, the trial of the second to follow immediately after the conclusion of the first.

A motion by the defendant's counsel for separate trials was denied. After the Jury had been empanelled, Assistant District Attorney Bell opened the case on the part of the Government. The indictment contains four counts. The first count alleges that the defendants, on the 16th of May, 1866, did unlawfully and wilfully rescue, and aid, and assist in rescuing fifty barrels of spirits that was detained at a rectifying establishment on Forty-fifth-street, by a revenue officer named Thomas O'Callahan. The second count charges that the defendants, on the 16th of May, did wilfully and knowingly rescue, and attempt to rescue

Mercer-street, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to prison for three years.

MACHINAMAKER SURRENDERED.

William Corley was jointly indicted with Owen Beerty and Richard Manus, but, as he was allowed a separate pleading, acknowledged his guilt, if the District-Attorney would accept a plea of burglary in the third degree. It appeared the prisoner, with others not convicted, broke into the liquor store of Mr. Schwartz, No. 288 Elizabeth-street, on the 5th inst., and stole $80 worth of wine. Corley was sent to State Prison for two years and a half.

ABSENT WITNESSES.

John Hennessy, arraigned on a charge of burglary, pleaded not guilty. The Court assigned the prisoner Mr. T. Levin, Jr., to defend him. This case, with a number of others on the calendar, was postponed until Monday next, on motion of counsel for the respective accused, owing to the absence of material witnesses.

The Court adjourned until this morning, at 11 o'clock. The calendar for to-day will not be heavy.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar yesterday again fell below the average, and embraced only fifteen cases of petit larceny, thirteen of assault and battery, four of cruelty to animals, one of gambling, and one of misdemeanor. There was a sufficient variety in the legal definition of the offences charged, but hardly any in the cases themselves, which were generally common-place and traversing in character.

A FRANTIC CHAUFFEUR.

James Ladwith, being in charge of a horse and car, preferred the Third-avenue Railroad track to any other route for his progress, and so engaged it at Ninth-street, immediately in time of a belated car. The driver of the car whistled a warning to clear the track, but the cartman was entirely satisfied with his position and paid no attention to the notice to quit. So he jogged along at a slow and easy rate for three blocks, the cars meantime accumulating behind him, to the intense annoyance of the passengers. The interference of a policeman was at last invoked, and that official pulled the horse out of the track; Ladwith, however, instantly pulled him in again, and, as a consequence, fell. He was found guilty yesterday, but the Magistrate suspended sentence, after giving him a severe lecture on the enormity of his offence, and warning him that any repetition would be followed by the extreme penalty of the law.

A STROKE OF BUTTERS.

Edward Smelskopf meeting Lawrence Butler in the street, "felt impelled to exercise that gentleman's right to remind treat." In recounting the circumstances Butler declared that he had never seen the hard-looking man with the hard name before in his life, yet he accepted the invitation which he extended, and the pair adjourned to a neighboring grocery. Butler, in paying the "treat," drew a "V" note from his pocket, he returned to his pocket, but declares that his companion subsequently abstracted it. The Court considered it probable, and Smelskopf was awarded a term of one month in the Penitentiary.

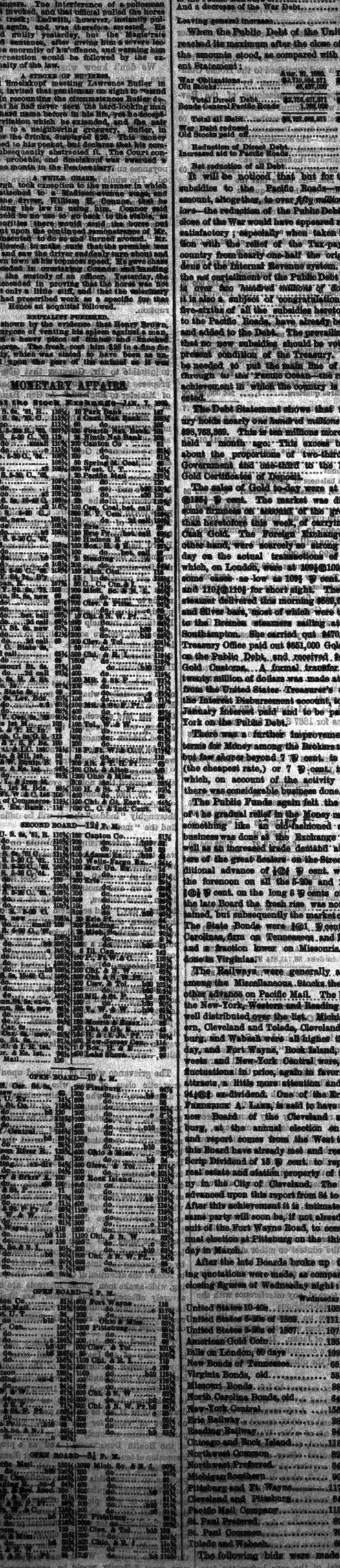
A FUZEE CHARGE.

Mr. Bergh took exception to the manner in which a horse attached to a Madison-avenue stage, and driven by Mr. William H. Connor, lame, he was violating the law in using him. Connor said that it would be no use to go back to the stable, as the authorities there would send the horse out again; but upon the continued remonstrance of Mr. Bergh consented to do so and turned around. Mr. Bergh followed the whole case to see that the promise was fulfilled, and saw the driver suddenly turn about and drive down town at his topmost speed. He gave chase and succeeded in overtaking Connor and handing him into the custody of an officer. Yesterday, the driver succeeded in proving that the horse was not lame, but only a little stiff, and that the veterinary surgeon had prescribed work as a specific for that stiffness. Hence an acquittal followed.

BRUTALITY PUNISHED.

It was shown by the evidence that Henry Brogan, for the purpose of venting his spleen against a man, had taken a heavy piece of timber and knocked down a horse. The freak cost him $25 in a fine for this outrage, which was Brogan's first offence, the precedent upon the part of the animal as it was brutal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.



THURSDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The following comparative schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as reported in our last paper by telegraph from Washington, to the 1st of January, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 1.

	Dec. 1, 1868.	Jan. 1, 1869.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,771,600	$514,771,600
Five-Twenties, 1864 5-2-s	1,187,792,500	1,187,697,000
Sixes of 1861	283,677,000	283,677,000
Five ⅌ cents, 10-40s	194,897,400	194,897,400
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total Gold-bearing	$2,207,888,100	$2,207,888,100
Three ⅌ cent. L. T. Cert.	$95,140,000	$95,140,000
Sixes to Pacific Roads	64,623,000	63,627,000
Navy Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total Currency interest	$173,477,000	$172,767,000
Greenbacks	$356,021,078	$356,021,078
Fractional Currency	20,676,988	24,315,716
Gold Notes	22,333,240	27,038,020
*Demands free of interest	2,246,095	2,403,023
Total free of interest	$401,277,401	$409,777,837
Total Debt in gross	$2,845,171,184	$2,853,672,937
Less Cash in Treasury	106,099,326	111,236,461
Total	$2,739,071,858	$2,742,707,201
	Dec. 1, 1868.	Jan. 1, 1869.
Gold on hand	$69,439,974	$66,783,989
Gold Notes out	22,333,240	27,038,020
Belonging to Government	$46,106,634	$71,737,849
*Not interest on Public Debt		$1,078,187

*Not due debt, not presented.

The above exhibits an increase of the Currency 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds of the United States lent to the Pacific Railways of $8,760,000
And a decrease of the War Debt 4,098,748
Leaving general increase $4,678,387

When the Public Debt of the United States reached its maximum after the close of the War, the amounts stood, as compared with the present Statement:

	Aug. 31, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1868.
War Obligations	$2,710,564,571	$2,662,166,301
Old Stocks	42,497,000	27,022,000
Total Direct Debt	$2,753,061,571	$2,689,188,301
Bonds General Pacific Roads	1,398,000	60,099,600
Total all Debt	$2,754,459,571	$2,749,287,901
War Debt reduced	$962,499,429	$921,811,699
Old Stocks paid off	15,475,000	15,475,000
Reduction of Direct Debt	$978,974,429	$937,286,699
Increased aid to Pacific Roads	62,598,000	
Net reduction of all Debt	$916,376,429	

It will be noticed that but for the recent subsidies to the Pacific Roads—which now amount, altogether, to over *fifty millions of dollars*—the reduction of the Public Debt since the close of the War would have appeared reasonably satisfactory; especially when taken in connection with the relief of the Tax-payers of the country from nearly one-half the original burdens of the Internal Revenue system. As it is, the net curtailment of the Public Debt since 1865 is over *two hundred millions of dollars*, and it is also a subject of congratulation that over five-sixths of all the subsidies heretofore voted to the Pacific Roads, have already been issued and added to the Debt. The prevailing belief is that no new subsidies should be voted, in the present condition of the Treasury. None will be needed to put the main line of the Road through to the Pacific Ocean—the many great achievement in which the country is now interested.

The Debt Statement shows that the Treasury holds nearly *one hundred millions* in Gold—$98,763,989. This is ten millions more than was held a month ago. This excess belongs in about the proportions of two-thirds to the Government and one-third to the holders of Gold Certificates of Deposit.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135@135¼ @135¼ ⅌ cent. The market was disposed to some firmness on account of the greater ease, than heretofore this week, of carrying over the Gold. The Foreign Exchanges, on the other hand, were scarcely so strong as yesterday, on the actual transactions of the day, which, on London, were at 109¼@109¾, (and in some cases as low as 109¼ ⅌ cent.,) 60 days, and 110¾@110¾ for short sight. The California steamer delivered this morning $680,000 in Gold and silver bars, most of which were transferred to the Britain steamers sailing at noon for Southampton. She carried out $470,000. The Treasury Office paid out $651,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and received $414,000 for Gold Customs. A formal transfer of nearly twenty million of dollars was made at the Office from the United States Treasurer's account to the Interest Disbursement account, to cover the January Interest paid and to be paid at New-York on the Public Debt.

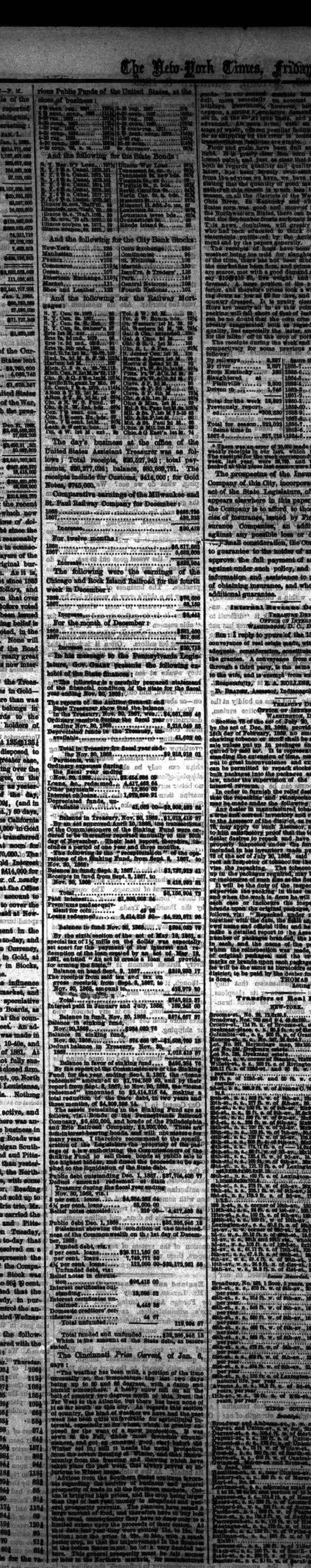
There was a further improvement in the terms for Money among the Brokers to-day, and but few shares beyond 7 ⅌ cent. in Currency, (the cheapest rate,) or 7 ⅌ cent. in Gold, at which, on account of the activity in Stocks, there was considerable business done.

The Public Funds again felt the influence of the gradual relief in the Money market, and something like an old-fashioned speculative business was done at the Exchange Boards, as well as an increased trade detailed at the counters of the great dealers on the Street. An additional advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. was made in the forenoon on all the 5-20s and 10-40s, and ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. on the long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881. At the late Board the fresh rise was not fully sustained, but subsequently the market closed firm. The State Bonds were ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. on North Carolinas, firm on Tennessees and Louisianas, and a fraction lower on Missouris. Nothing done in Virginias.

The Railways were generally active, and among the Miscellaneous Stocks there was another advance on Pacific Mail. The business in the New-York, Western and Reading Roads was well distributed over the list. Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Wabash were all higher than yesterday, and Fort Wayne, Rock Island, the Northwests and New-York Central were, with some fluctuations in price, again in favor. Reading attracts a little more attention and sold up to 94¼@¾ ex-dividend. One of the Erie trio, Mr. Frederick A. Lane, is said to have carried the new Board of the Cleveland and Pittsburg, at the annual election on Tuesday, and report comes from the West to-day that this Board have already met and resolved on a Scrip Dividend of 15 ⅌ cent. to represent the real estate and station property of the Company in the City of Cleveland. The Stock was advanced upon this report from 84 to 86½ ⅌ cent. After this achievement it is intimated that the same party will soon be, if not already, in pursuit of the Fort Wayne Road, to control the annual election at Pittsburg on the third Wednesday in March.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with the closing figures of Wednesday night:

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:



The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $35,527,942; total payments, $26,277,024; balance, $80,689,791. The receipts include for Customs, $414,000; for Gold Notes, $745,000.

Comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for December:

1868	$468,798
1867	438,332
Increase	$30,476

For twelve months:

1868	$6,517,522
1867	5,683,668
Increase	$833,854

The following were the earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in December:

1868	$76,600
1867	68,159
Increase	$8,441

For the month of December:

1868	$361,400
1867	261,668
Increase	$99,732

In his message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, Gov. Geary presents the following exhibit of the State finances:

"The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the state for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868:

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1867, was	$4,081,899 46
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868	8,318,049 88
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable	41,022 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868	$12,440,971 34
Payments, viz:	
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868	$8,454,986 09
Loans, &c., redeemed	4,417,483 64
Other payments	12,800 00
Interest on loans	1,979,890 91
Depreciated funds, unavailable	41,022 00
	$8,906,192 64
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868	$3,534,778 70

By an act approved April 10, 1868, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the Sinking Fund, from Sept. 8, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868:

Balance in fund, Sept. 8, 1867	$1,737,912 41
Receipts in fund from Sept. 8, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868	2,418,092 31
Total	$4,156,004 72
Paid interest	$1,808,008 56
Premiums paid as equivalent for coin	49 16
Loans redeemed	2,414,516 50— $4,222,571 06
Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1868	$934,033 66

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of 1½ mills on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 13, 1861, entitled "An act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance on hand Sept. 8, 1867	$319,092 17
Total receipts for said fund, gross receipts from Sept. 8, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868, amount to	428,979 20
Total	$748,912 37
Interest paid in January and July, 1868	169,345 00
Balance in fund, Nov. 30, 1868	$574,667 37
Balance in sinking fund, Nov. 30, 1868	$934,033 66
Balance in sinking fund, Nov. 30, 1868	574,667 37—$1,508,700 13
Deduct balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868	1,013,418 97
Balance in favor of sinking fund	$495,281 16

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending Sept. 8, 1867, the "items redeemed" amounted to $1,704,767 03, and by their report from Sept. 8, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868, the "items redeemed" amounted to $2,414,516 64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of $4,309,283 14.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz: Bonds of the Commonwealth, $5,400,000, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, $3,500,000. These are non-interest-bearing bonds, and will not mature for many years. I therefore recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

Public debt outstanding Dec. 1, 1867	$37,704,400 77
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868, viz.:	
6 per cent. loans	$4,924,983 64
4½ per cent. loans	65,000 00
Relief notes cancelled	216 00— 4,417,483 64
Public debt Dec. 1, 1868	$33,286,916 13

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the 1st day of December, 1868:

Funded debt, viz.:		
6 per cent. loans	$26,311,180 00	
5 per cent. loans	7,749,771 86	
4½ per cent. loans	113,000 00—$33,173,951 86	
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,413 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,066 02	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,449 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
Total unfunded		113,964 57
Total funded and unfunded		$33,286,916 13

Which is the amount of the State debt, as before stated.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Jan. 6, says:

"The weather has been mild, a portion of the time unusually so, the temperature the last two days being up to 60 and 62 degrees, with a damp and humid atmosphere. A heavy snow fell on all the belt of country two degrees south of this, from the Far West to the Atlantic, but there has been none of it as far south as this city. As regards this section of country, the kind of weather we have had the past week has been quite unfavorable for agricultural interests, especially for those, which is greatly opposed for the want of a snow protection. It was seven in the Fall, under most favorable circumstances, and got up amazingly good start before the Winter set in; still it needs the usual protection from the severe freezing of Winter, and that security from the freezing and thawing which have taken place the past week, that always proves so injurious to Winter wheat.

Advices from the Southern States continue favorable regarding the activity in business and general prosperity of trade in all the Southern markets. Cotton is bringing high prices, and the crop being larger than usual of late years, money is abundant and general prosperity prevails. The planters have raised a large amount of food, and therefore have to buy less than usual, consequently they have to draw only to a limited extent upon the proceeds of their cotton. At this date last year they were getting 12c. to 12c. for cotton; now the price is 20c. to 20c., with a much better crop, so that the improvement in the finances in the cotton States must be to a very decided nature. This general prosperity must be felt sooner or later in the Northern markets, for manufactured goods. In our usual summer business there has been dull, more especially on account of the usual holidays. However, business has been on quite a strong foot, however, which has been the exception, a strong foot, which has been the exception, as it, of the short crop fruit, and prices generally advanced. An open river, with an unusual high stage of water, offered peculiar facilities for trade, so far as shipping by the river is concerned, so that transportation facilities are ample.

Flour and grain have been dull and the demand light. It is pretty clear that there has been a little lowest point, and just as clear that the crop of 1868, both as regards quantity and quality, especially the latter, has been largely over-estimated. Indeed, from the advices we have, we have no hesitancy in stating that the quantity of good merchantable corn gathered this season is much less than in the last season, in all the districts to the West, north of the Ohio River. In Kentucky and all the Southern States corn was good and mostly housed, but in the Northwestern States, there can be no doubt now that the September frosts seriously injured the corn. This news, doubtless, will greatly surprise many, who had been educated to think otherwise by the statements published by the Agricultural Department and by the papers generally.

The receipts of hogs have been light, and the weather being too mild for slaughtering, a portion of the time, there has not been much done, though the markets have been firm, and prime to extra, which are scarce, met with a good demand at extreme rates, say $10@$10 25, live weight, and $11 75@$12 25, dressed. A large portion of the receipts were inferior, and therefore prices took a wide range, coming down as low as $9 for live, and $10 75@$11 for country dressed. It is pretty clear now that the Hogs are nearly all in at this point, and that the packers will be short of last year's supply. There can be no doubt that the corn crop of 1868 has been greatly exaggerated both as regards quantity and quality, but especially the latter, and this accounts for the falling off in the drop of pork.

The receipts during the week and the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were, as follows:

By railways	8,397	Same time in	
By river	2,597	1866-7	940,893
From Kentucky	180	1865-6	592,283
Slaughtered at Plattsville	3,900	1864-5	350,000
Driven in	1,746	1863-4	509,467
		1861-2	474,467
Total for the week	18,822	1860-1	423,793
Previously report ed	308,630	1859-60	424,489
		1858-9	446,667
Total for season	322,022	1857-8	446,677
Same time in 1867-8	227,718	1856-7	544,513
		1855-6	405,306
		1854-5	818,702

* There was an error of 10,000 made in adding up the weekly receipts in our last, which is now corrected. The receipts for the week corresponding with the past week last year, were 20,769, and the total number packed since the season commenced, 328,631.

The prospectus of the Insurers' Indemnity Company of this City, incorporated by a special act of the State Legislature, of April 23, 1868, appears elsewhere in this paper. The object of the Company is to afford to those holding policies of insurance, issued by Fire or Marine Insurance Companies, an additional security against any possible loss or damage. For a small consideration, the Company proposes to guarantee to the holder of any policy it may approve the full payment of any loss insured against under such policy, and will also afford information and assistance to persons desirous of obtaining insurance, and who may wish such additional guaranties.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1868.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 15th inst., that a conveyance of real estate made, without valuable and adequate consideration, constitutes a succession to the grantee. A conveyance from a husband to wife, through a third party, is the same as if made direct to the wife, and is exempt from successive tax.!

Respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

D. BRAZER, Assessor, Indianapolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1868.

Section 75 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of Dec. 22, 1868, provides that after the 15th day of February, 1869, no smoking or fine-cut chewing tobacco or snuff shall be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as required by law. It is represented that, notwithstanding the extension of time, many dealers will be put to great inconvenience and expense unless they can be permitted to repack stocks on hand now in bulk packages into the packages as now required by law, under the supervision of the proper officers of internal revenue.

In order to furnish the relief desired, it is directed that the repacking and reinspection of such stocks may be made under the following regulations, viz:

Any dealer in manufactured tobacco who has made a true and correct inventory and return of the same to the Assessor of the district, as required by section 78, may apply to such Assessor, and on submitting to him satisfactory proof that the tobacco which the dealer declares to repack and have reinspected was properly inspected under the former law, and was included in his inventory made pursuant to section 78 of the act of July 20, 1868, said Assessor may direct an Inspector of tobacco for the district to supervise the repacking. The tobacco having been put up in the packages required, may be packed in cases or containers of such size as the dealer may desire.

It will be the duty of the inspector to personally supervise the packing in these cases or inclosures, and when the work is done he will transcribe upon each case or inclosure the inspection marks and brands upon the original packages, and also mark as follows, viz: "Repacked under my supervision," together with the date, the Sixth and a district, and his own name and official title; and he will immediately make a detailed report to the Assessor showing the number of packages branded, the kind and quantity in each, and the name of the person or firm for whom the reinspection was made, with the number of original packages and the original inspection marks or brands upon each package. The Inspector's fee will be the same as heretofore established in each district, to be paid by the dealer for whom the work is done.

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., No. 22, 17 feet 4	$2,000
Broadway, Nos. 202 and 204, 40 feet	[illegible]
Commerce-st., s. s. 100 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 25x100	[illegible]
Spring-st., s. s. 25 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 25x100	[illegible]
Columbia-st., e. s. 200 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x85	1,000
Houston-st., No. 267, 18x100	6,000
Lot No. 221, Bergmann's map, 25x100	1,000
Lot No. 236, Dreyman estate	1,000
Lot No. 238, Dreyman estate	2,000
7th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x100	1,000
Willett-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Rivington, 25x100	14,500
Hall ft. s. of 102d-st., and 6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100	[illegible]
100 ft. s. of 125th-st. and 50 ft. w. of 3d-av., irregular	1,000
84th-st., n. s., 325.8 ft. w. of Avenue C, 18.11x74.8x[illegible]	[illegible]
24th-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
25th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
26th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
27th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
28th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
29th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
30th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
31st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
32d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
33d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
34th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
35th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
36th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
37th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
38th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
39th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
41st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
42d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
43d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
44th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
45th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
47th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
48th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
49th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
50th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
51st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
52d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
53d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
54th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
55th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
57th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
58th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
59th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
60th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
61st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
62d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
63d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
64th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
65th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
66th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
67th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
69th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
70th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
71st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
72d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
73d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
75th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
76th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
77th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
78th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
79th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
80th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
81st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
82d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
83d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
85th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
87th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
88th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
89th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
90th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
91st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
92d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
93d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
94th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
95th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
96th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
97th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
98th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
99th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
100th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
101st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
102d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
103d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
105th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
107th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
108th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
109th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
110th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
111th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
112th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
113th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
114th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
115th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
116th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
117th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
118th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
119th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
120th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
121st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
123d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
124th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
125th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
126th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
127th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
128th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
129th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
130th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
131st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
132d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
133d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
134th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
135th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
136th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
137th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
138th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
139th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
140th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
141st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
142d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
143d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
144th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
145th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
146th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
147th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
148th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
149th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
150th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
151st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
152d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
153d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
154th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
155th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
156th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
157th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
158th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
159th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
160th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
161st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
162d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
163d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
164th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	[illegible]
165th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway, corner 8th-st.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thaler, M. Auza, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Gordon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MOSBY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringold, Stoddart, Rockwell, Polk, Milton, Browne, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Stuart, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Fourth-st, near Broadway.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Hall, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Rumonde, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Keith Chatin, Messrs. Rankin, Vaze, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 30th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
Afternoon—KATE. Evening—THE QUIET FAMILY and BENANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ROBERT MACAIRE, JAQUES STROP, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st, near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
145-147 East 23d-st, opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
472 Broadway, near Grand-st.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included), one year.....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2
Five copies.....$8
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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early in hour in the day as possible. Received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Sultan of Turkey asks a postponement of the Peace Conference for eight days, to enable him to prepare and forward instructions to the representative of Turkey in that body.

A communistic conspiracy is reported to have been discovered at Jerez de la Frontera, in Spain, and an investigation is now being made.

The tenantry of Ireland are represented as entertaining a very bitter feeling against their landlords, and many outrages have taken place.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of resolutions, petitions and memorials were presented and referred to appropriate committees. Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill introduced by him to prevent military officers from holding civil positions, and to prevent any person holding more than one office at the same time. After some debate the morning hour expired and the bill was laid aside. The bill providing for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Alabama, for property destroyed during the war, was taken up. Mr. DAVIS made a long speech in favor of the bill. Mr. HOWARD opposed the bill, but without disposing of it the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

A resolution was adopted in the House directing the Committee on Printing to investigate the stationery contract of the Interior Department. The bill proposing to reorganize the Medical Department of the Navy was discussed briefly and finally laid on the table; yeas, 94; nays, 63. A bill was passed granting to the widow of JAMES WILSON the salary accruing to her late husband for one quarter as Minister to Venezuela. A bill was passed granting $1,000 to the widow of Mr. COGSWELL, late Minister to Ecuador, and $1,000 for the purpose of bringing home the remains of Mr. COGSWELL and his daughter. That gentleman died at Quito in 1867, and his daughter died at Guayaquil shortly afterward, while on her way home. Mr. WASHBURNE asked leave to offer the resolution previously submitted by him relative to the failure of WELLS, FARGO & Co. to comply with their contract in transporting the overland mails, and directing the Postmaster-General to make no further payments to that firm until the matter shall have been investigated. Mr. WASHBURNE stated that although the Committee on Appropriations had notified the Postmaster-General of the charges against WELLS, FARGO & Co., and requested him to suspend payments to them, he had resolved to pay over the sums to which they would be entitled had they fulfilled the contract. Mr. FARNSWORTH defended the course of the Postmaster-General, on the ground that if the payments were withheld the overland stages would be stopped. After a general debate, objection was made to the reception of the resolution. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and was addressed by Mr. COBURN on the Finances and Currency. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate yesterday directing the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of this City to report what additional legislation and appropriation are necessary for the relief of the suffering poor of New-York. A concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the Legislature to the 13th inst. was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned in accordance therewith.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced in the Assembly and referred to Committees, after which the body adjourned to the 19th inst.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Santa Fe, New-Mexico, gives the particulars of a disturbance which occurred recently at Central City between white and colored soldiers. The white soldiers gave a ball and refused to permit the negroes to participate. A fight ensued, which resulted in the death of three colored and two white soldiers. Several others were wounded. It was reported that the negroes ravished the wife and daughter of the owner of the house in which the ball was given. A correspondent writing from San Miguel County states that a party of armed men, supposed to be Americans, entered the town of Esteritos and carried off all the male residents. Two of these were subsequently shot and one hanged. It is supposed this outrage was perpetrated in return for the murder of two Texans who were killed sometime since at Apache Springs.

Haytian advices to the 15th are received by letter. The town of Miragoane, after its capture by SALNAVE, was given up to his troops, and, it is reported, was completely sacked. The stores of foreigners as well as those of natives were cleared out of goods and money, and the spoils were sent to Port-au-Prince. The town was reduced to ashes. By the taking of Miragoane the insurgents were reduced desperate. Gen. DOMERGUE had issued a proclamation appealing to the blacks and offering them the City of Port-au-Prince for pillage, if they would rally to his support and march on that place. Large numbers had already joined him. Later advices by telegraph announce that the insurgents have already begun to commonade Port-au-Prince.

A party of seven men attempted to lynch a saloon-keeper in Braidwood, Ill., named JOHN TRANK, a few days ago, for some old grievance. They first knocked him down and then put a rope around his neck, and prepared to hang him. He, however, managed to get away, but not until he had shot two of his assailants. Soon after he was arrested for shooting the two men, on a warrant procured by some of their friends, and, while being taken to jail, was again attacked, this time by a crowd of over a hundred men, who tried to take him from the officers and kill him. Several shots were fired by both the attacked and the attacking parties, and finally the victory was won by the former. One man was killed and a couple wounded. TRANK was put in jail at Joliet, but soon released on bail.

On Wednesday night the Wyamouck Institute and Seminary for Young Ladies, at Lebanon Centre, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. There were but few boarders in the building, and these few escaped; but the building and all its furniture was completely destroyed. The insurance was very small.

Considerable trouble and excitement exist in Princess Anne County, Va. The Sheriff endeavored to serve a writ of ejectment upon some negroes and was resisted. He applied to the military for support and twenty men were sent to his assistance. The negroes showed fight, and one sergeant and three negroes were killed. The officer commanding the soldiers reports that the negroes from the surrounding country are flocking in with arms, threatening an attack, and he asks for reinforcements. More troops were to be sent him last night.

WILLIAM O. MARKHAM, who, it is alleged, shot the colored boy named BROOK, in the town of West Coldeville, N. Y., on Tuesday, has been arrested and examined, and is now held on the charge of murder, to appear before the Grand Jury at its next session. The cause of the murder was a dispute about an account of fifty cents which the boy claimed the man owed him and would not pay.

On Wednesday night four policemen in Gananoque, Canada, attempted the arrest of two desperate characters for burglary and horse-stealing, when the desperadoes made resistance. A fight ensued, during which three of the policemen and one of the ruffians were shot. Two of the policemen are believed to be mortally injured. The horse-thief was only slightly wounded and he said his companion escaped.

In a cave at Rock Island, Ill., the chamber of an Indian medicine has been discovered. It has a solid copper pipe-stem, arrow and lance heads, and chunks of solid brass. Other Indian curiosities have been lately discovered in the same vicinity.

WILLIAM H. WOOLLEY, convicted in October last of the murder of HARRISON FERRITER, at Bennett's Tavern, Shark River, a station on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, about six miles south of Long Branch, on Monday, the 19th of August last, was executed a few minutes before 12 o'clock yesterday at Freehold, N. J. The spectacle was witnessed by a large assemblage of people.

On Wednesday afternoon the large wheel in the Boston Rolling Mill, in Cambridge, broke while in rapid motion, killing ERNST PATCHNER and ALFRED SEARWOOD, and badly injuring PATRICK CONNOY, all employed in the mill.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, and offered resolutions to Congress urging a speedy resumption of specie payments. Speeches were made upon the subject by Mr. A. A. LOW, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN and Ex-Mayor OPDYKE. An address was also delivered by Gen. WALBRIDGE, upon the proposal of an ocean telegraph company to connect immediately with the shores of the United States. An adjournment took place until the 21st, when the Chamber will hold a special meeting upon the specie-payment question.

The Board of Supervisors organized for the year 1869 yesterday by reelecting their presiding officer, Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms. The County Budget was received, showing that $4,177,115 97 will be required for county purposes during the present year.

Rev. Mr. BOYLAN lectured at Cooper Institute last evening on "The Temporal Power of the Pope."

The French Club of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie gave its annual dinner yesterday evening, at its club-house, No. 20 Clinton-place. Among its guests were several quite distinguished in the history of the day, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, delivered an address at Tremor's Lyric Hall last evening, on the subject of "John Bunyan and his Relations to Church and State." The attendance was very numerous, and the lecture, which was instructive and interesting, was listened to with earnest attention.

Cotton closed more firmly yesterday on a fair business. Provisions were in better demand, and hog products were generally higher. Breadstuffs quiet, and depressed in price as a rule, under the advance in freights. Groceries, more sought after.

The whole number of animals, including beef cattle, milch cows, calves, sheep, and swine received at the New-York markets during the year 1868, is 2,776,402. And the number for the past week consists of 3,324 beef cattle, 86 milch cows, 661 veal calves, 16,639 sheep, and only 5,461 swine.

Prices of beef cattle continue to advance slowly, with an increasing demand for prime beeves. A few choice extra-fed bullocks were sold at 10¼c.@10c. ℔ lb., net weight. Most of the sales of prime cattle are made at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. The very poor lots are sold at 12c.@15c. ℔ lb. Good mutton sheep are more inquired for than usual, and prime drove find a ready market at 8c.@8½c., live weight, with a few at 8c. Receipts of swine are light, and the small number received find a ready market after being slaughtered at 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. But few swine are sold alive. Best prime hogs would bring 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., live weight, with a few at 11c. ℔ lb. Mutton is selling by the carcass at 10c.@15c. ℔ lb. Fair carcasses can be bought at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. Venison at West Washington Market was selling yesterday at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. by the carcass.

Bribery and Corruption—Legislative Investigations.

Our State Legislature has started off as usual by authorising all sorts of investigations into alleged bribery of its own members. Committees are appointed to "inquire" into the various movements of Railroads—the issue of stock by the Erie, the payment of an extra dividend, in the form of stock certificates, by the Central, and sundry other matters of a like kind, with which the public is already more or less familiar.

This *looks* virtuous, at all events; and whatever looks like honest zeal ought to pass muster, until something occurs to throw doubt upon its sincerity. There is one little circumstance to which we beg to call attention, as likely to deprive this action of the Legislature of the weight it ought to have, at the very outset:—they have taken no step toward removing the bar they have taken pains to erect against testimony, and which, while it stands, effectually *protects the members themselves against discovery*, no matter how gross and flagrant may be the bribery and corruption of which they are guilty. They have enacted that in all such cases, the *party bribing* is to suffer precisely the same punishment as the member bribed. As a matter of course neither will give evidence, or state the facts which none but the two can possibly know; for by doing so he would simply draw down the penalty on his own head.

Now, until one of the parties is released from this liability, Committees can get no testimony whatever; and until the Legislature releases one of them and so makes inquiry possible, *it will get no credit whatever for an honest and sincere desire to detect and punish legislative corruption.* A single instance will illustrate the case. We were informed a year or so ago that a Director of the Erie Railroad had said that he bargained with a State Senator for his vote and support, and paid him $20,000, after which the Senator "went back" on him and sold out to the other side. Whether this was true or not, we cannot tell,—though there is nothing in the character of either of the parties, or in the circumstances of the case to render it either incredible or improbable. At all events the report was so widely circulated, and the names of the parties are now so generally known, that it must be investigated if *anything* is. But how is this possible? The Director who said he had bought the Senator is not likely to make oath to the fact, if it be a fact, because by doing so he makes himself liable to State Prison. Nor is the Senator who sold the Director once and himself twice, likely to reveal those little circumstances to any Committee, because it might cost him, in the shape of fines and imprisonment, more than he made by the whole transaction. The idea that the honor or reputation of either could suffer, both would scout,—as would probably everybody who knows the two.

Now, how does our virtuous and sapient Legislature propose to "investigate" an affair of this kind? And how does it expect to get credit with sane men anywhere, for even a decent degree of sincerity in *pretending* to investigate, while it so carefully shuts the mouth of every possible witness in advance?

The fact that our State Legislature has for years kept this law on the statute book, in the face of its obvious and inevitable effect, gives the lie point-blank to its pretended desire to detect and punish corruption, and brands its fussy zeal in the appointment of Committees as the sheerest hypocrisy. We have harped on this matter for the last six or eight years; and have shown over and over again that the Legislature has never done the slightest thing toward exposing or preventing corruption, but has enacted and steadily maintained a bulwark which *protects its members in taking bribes just as freely as they please, in the assurance of complete immunity.* Through the efforts of Ex-Mayor OPDYKE a valuable provision was inserted in the new Constitution on this subject, which would have checked, if not wholly destroyed, the evil;—but, true to its instincts and the interests of its corrupt members, the Legislature killed the Constitution before it ever saw the light, and thus prolonged the perfect impunity with which votes are bought and bribes are taken.

This whole business of investigating alleged corruption is laughed at by the members themselves, as well as by everybody else, as a silly farce;—and so it is. And so, as long as the law on the subject remains unchanged, will it always be. No investigation and disclosure of bribery and corruption under that law is possible;—and that is the reason why the law will not be changed.

The Irredeemable Paper Dollar.

The great mass of consumers—and they, of course, form the majority of this community—will perhaps take a deeper interest in the discussions on the currency, and will press their representatives more earnestly toward the right conclusion, if they consider that this question in political economy touches their every-day bread and butter. For the worn pieces of paper, which are "promises to pay" of our Government that cannot be redeemed, circulating from hand to hand, each one of our readers pays in his morning coffee, his sugar, his tea, his broadcloth, his furniture, his silks and wines, and the material of his buildings and his house rent. It is a tax paid almost universally—not only on all foreign articles, but on all labor and all the results of labor. Most of all, it is a tax which benefits no one, except perhaps the foreign importer and the home speculator, and often it ruins them. It pays no debt and accumulates no savings for the future.

We have now no fixed standard of value. The Government puts out a note which it calls "a dollar." It is in reality a fluctuating value, worth once forty cents, worth now seventy-two cents, to be worth in a year perhaps eighty or eighty-five cents. All the salaried classes, such as clergymen, professors, clerks, teachers, and the like, who are paid the old rates, do not receive a thousand dollars or two thousand, as the case may be, but some considerable fraction less, perhaps not more than half the old value. Those who have increased salaries, and the wage-class whose wages have risen, really enjoy most uncertain incomes, and less in value probably than their former, for they must pay not only the regular profits of retailer and importer, but also the additional profits there demanded for the risks of an uncertain standard of value. The merchant who buys his coffee on credit with a dollar at seventy-two cents, with the chance that when he pays it may be worth eighty-two cents, must evidently charge a percentage on the risk, and each consumer pays that. No business man knows exactly what his property will be a year from now, and therefore he must exact from customers some equivalent for his uncertainties. We all pay a tax continually on this paper dollar, which is the heaviest and least remunerative of our taxes. All exchange becomes uncertain under it; and business slackens. The man who would buy, fears that when he comes to pay he must discharge his debt in specie, and he who would sell, dreads to receive what is only worth a fraction of its apparent value. One great addition to a country's capital—building—is everywhere obstructed by these uncertain values.

The irredeemable paper dollar, too, adds to all our other taxes. We are all paying, in one shape or another, portions of *one hundred and forty millions* of interest money annually; the great bulk of it being at the rate of six per cent in gold. Were our credit reestablished, and the paper equal to the gold dollar, this annual taxation could undoubtedly be reduced one-third, or some *forty-five millions*, by funding.

As illustrating the effect of the irredeemable dollar on foreign commerce, Mr. Commissioner WELLS gives a striking instance, in his report, of one of our manufacturers who made cane-bottom chairs adapted for warm latitudes, and exported them to the West Indies and South America. When gold and currency were at par, in 1861, $1,000 in gold would obtain 111 1-9 dozen of chairs. In 1864, $1,000 could purchase 143 dozen, and trade increased; but, as labor and commodities rose in price, the purchasing power of gold fell, and in January, 1867, $1,000 would only buy 89½; now, with the paper dollar at 72 cents, $1,000 will only purchase 102 dozen, or nine dozen less than it would buy in 1861, when paper and gold were equal. The consequence is that the foreign purchaser goes to another market, and trade is turned away, perhaps never to resume its old channels. And this country—which must have sugars, spices and dyewoods from these tropical regions—can no longer pay for these with this manufacture, and must send gold in return, thus diminishing still further our basis of specie for future resumption. This particular article of cane-bottom chairs is only one instance of many manufactures which are crippled by the irredeemable paper currency.

The manufacturer in the above instance could only furnish 102 dozen chairs for $1,000, (gold,) as against 111 dozen in 1861, because the changing standard raised all his expenses, whether for material, rent or labor, above even their legitimate rate in gold value, while he must compete with foreign manufacturers, who have a fixed standard of value, and can cut every expense down to an exact and low rate. It must not be forgotten that every business man must charge a profit on an uncertain standard.

Every article of manufacture or produce which is exported, and enters into competition with foreign articles, suffers from precisely this difficulty which has broken up the cane-chair export. Each producer's expenses in the United States are relatively greater than those of a foreigner living under a specie standard, and the consequence is the home producer is gradually driven out of foreign markets, and in some cases is undersold even in our own, in face of a heavy protective tariff. We thus are forced to pay for our imports with gold, and put off still later the day of resumption.

The same difficulties which environ the manufacturer, surround every householder. All are paying a useless tax on our currency. The old axiom that "an irredeemable currency is the robbery of labor," may be extended; "the irredeemable dollar is a tyrannical, stealthy thief on everybody."

The Rogers Murder and the Police.

The *Tribune* thinks it "not at all wonderful" that two assassins can murder a man, on the sidewalk, in front of his own house, in broad daylight, within a block of Broadway, and walk off undetected, and, of course, unmolested. Nor does it think it "difficult to account for the fact" that the murderer has not yet been traced,—and it proceeds at some length to "account" for it.

All this is said and done by way of screening the Police from the "unfair clamor" which has been raised against them. That a good deal of this clamor is unfair, is very evident. Much of it is so openly the mere outpouring of party animosity, and aims so boldly at the breaking down of the whole police system, for the sake of putting its control in the hands of the Democratic leaders, as to commend neither respect nor attention from that portion of the community which feels a sincere interest in the welfare and good government of the City.

But, after all, the fact that such a murder as that of Mr. ROGERS can be committed with impunity, does inspire a deep and profound distrust of the Police arrangements, which are the only barrier between the mass of our people and the hordes of thieves, murderers and ruffians of all grades who infest the City. It may be that the Police cannot protect us from such crimes,—but if this be so, then the Police cannot perform one of the most important and essential of the services for which alone it exists, and we need another that can.

We do not expect that the Police can be "everywhere at once," any more than the *Tribune* does. But a properly organized and effective Police force will do even more toward the prevention of such crimes, by the respect and terror it inspires, than it can do by its actual presence and interference. The ruffians of this City are deterred from robbery, assault and murder quite as much by their terror of the Police *as a force*,—by the constant apprehension that they cannot escape its long arm or its sleepless eye,—as by seeing one of its clubs brandished over their heads. When they cease to have this apprehension, the Police will have lost half its power and all its usefulness. And it is the business of those who have control of it, to see that nothing is done or allowed which will strip it of this vague and intangible, but most potent source of its power.

The ROGERS murder will do much toward destroying it entirely. Indeed, if it had not been already greatly impaired, to say the least, that murder never would have been committed. If the assassin had not felt that it was at least possible to escape the observation of the Police, and to elude its vigilance after the act, he would not have braved the consequences of his crime. But he seems to have known just when the policeman would not be there, and to have wisely calculated the chances for impunity to himself.

When ruffians and scoundrels learn that such calculations can be made and turn out correct, this City will be an uncomfortable place for anybody but ruffians and scoundrels to live in. The murder of Mr. ROGERS, while it goes unpunished, and the murderer goes undetected, proves to that whole class that even the highest and most hazardous of all possible crimes may be perpetrated in our streets, with comparatively little risk, *in spite of our Police system.* Is this example calculated to strengthen public confidence on the part of the community at large in the system, or to increase respect for and dread of it, on the part of those whose crimes it is intended to prevent and punish? Is not its tendency direct and powerful to destroy both?

Whether individual members of the Police are to blame or not—whether the "beats" are too large or too small,—whether the number of the force is adequate or inadequate to its work, and whether the "clamor" against the system is fair or unfair, the fact remains that the moral weight and strength of our Police, which is always its best element, has been sadly impaired by the ROGERS murder. And the failure of the force to detect the murderer, with the clues in their hands and the means at their command, strikes at the basis of the respect it should enjoy and the dread it should inspire.

How this is to be remedied is a question which it is not easy to answer. The Police itself can do more toward it than anybody else. The Commissioners, or the Superintendent, or both, seem to have thought a reward of $1,000 ample in the case, and have assured the Mayor that he need do nothing more. The plea would sound like sarcasm, if the suggestion did not savor more of complicity and a desire to screen the crime. *There is at least one man who saw the murderer strike the blow,—who knew at the time who he was, and who can at any moment hand him over to justice.* That he will do so without a motive, is not for a moment to be supposed. That he would do so under an adequate motive, is reasonably certain. As the thing stands now, he is quite as liable to arrest and punishment, as an accomplice, as the principal murderer himself. The chances are that if he were promised protection, with a large reward for disclosure, he would consult his safety and his interest, by betraying the one who, in spite of his remonstrance, actually committed the deed. A greed for money seems to have been at the bottom of the crime. The same passion, properly used, would undoubtedly reveal its author.

The efforts of the Police Department, for the detection of the murderer, seem to be as lax and spiritless as were its efforts to prevent the murder. Are its members waiting for the offer of a large reward?

The Shipment of American Seamen—A Reform Needed.

We can never expect our mercantile marine to be what it ought to be under the present usages relating to the shipment of seamen. Were sailors themselves the only sufferers from the existing abuses, the subject might possibly be dismissed to the province of philanthropists. But the disastrous effects are not so confined; they react against the credit of our marine and the former prestige of our sailors; they ruin the order and discipline of ships; they disturb the harmony which ought to exist between officers and crew, and they imperil the safety of the freight. Under our present custom of shipping, what do we see? We see crimping agents picking good-for-nothing men up from the gutters of every Water-street in our large cities, and, by collusion with unprincipled shipping-masters, hurrying them aboard,—perhaps drunk, perhaps drugged, perhaps driven against their will. Hurriedly shovelling them "like bales of goods," and with such "seamen," the vessel goes out to sea. We do not mean to say that this is the invariable rule, but it is well known to be a common practice. The business of supplying a deficiency in a ship's crew is usually left by her master or owners to men whose regular practice it is to gather up and pass off for "able seamen" the refuse of a city—men who are loafers, laborers, vagabonds, soldiers, anything but sailors. Often it is found that of such a gathering, not a man can perform the simplest duties of an ordinary seaman; they awake at sea, from their drugged debauch, with not a penny to spare, in the motley crowd, and only the clothes they have on—as absurd an array as Falstaff's company.

What, then, is the remedy for this system so destructive to our mercantile marine? It must consist in the revision of our whole code relating to merchant seamen, and the overthrow of this ruinous method of shipping them. In Great Britain, seamen for British ships can only be shipped at *Government shipping-offices*; and our legislators could do no better service for the American mercantile marine than to take the British Merchant Shipping Act, and make it the basis for the improvement of our own code. The shipping offices in Great Britain are public institutions; and all the shipping-masters, with all their agents and clerks, are appointed by "local marine boards," a portion of the members of each board being chosen by the Government, while the other members are chosen by the merchants of the port actually owning a given amount of tonnage. The operations of these "local marine boards" are directed by the Boards of Trade. Of these marine boards there are seventeen; and, in smaller ports, the law makes the Custom-houses the only lawful shipping-offices, and certain of their officers the shipping-masters.

Good order and a perfect system result. Every British seaman is duly registered; good Sailors' Homes are provided for sailors,—though, it is true, not by the Government; landlords, runners and other "land-sharks" are severely punished for attempting to impose on sailors, and so is any person who takes more than the legal fee of one shilling for shipping. Before shipping, every English sailor has to show his regular discharge from his last ship, with his character and ability noted thereon; and on once losing his standing, he gives up all hope, generally, of the British service. What does he then do? He usually sleeps in on *American* ship, and so helps our bad service to become worse.

Our Consul in London, who deplores the wretched custom of shipping prevailing here, our vicious habit of paying large advance wages on the demands of shipping masters, and our want of regular discharges, has suggested that the English system be adopted in this country, and that the Chambers of Commerce in the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Mobile, and other commercial cities, may be authorized by law to establish, in connection with some department of Government, (the Treasury or Navy,) regular shipping offices. Could this be done, and sailing masters be elected and sailors' houses licensed by responsible authorities, together with the introduction of the system of regular discharge papers, there would be a promise of better days for our retrograding merchant marine.

England and the Eastern Question.

Mr. LAYARD, formerly Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs during Lord PALMERSTON's administration, and a member of the newly-formed Gladstone Government, addressed his constituents in Southwark on the occasion of his reelection, and, amid other topics, discussed the Eastern question at considerable length, especially with regard to the part which England was called upon to take in the matter. Mr. LAYARD, at the time of his connection with the Foreign Office, was notorious as a strong and thoroughgoing upholder of the Ottoman Empire, and carried his pro-Turkish doctrines even further than his chief. Lord PALMERSTON was ready to fight for the integrity of Turkey when seriously menaced; but Mr. LAYARD appeared to be always seeking for an occasion for intervention on its behalf. As the watchwords of the new Ministry are non-intervention and peace, Mr. LAYARD's presence in it must naturally have been looked upon with suspicion by a large class of its supporters; and he took the opportunity afforded him at his reelection in order to make a full statement of his views with regard to the Eastern question. Of course, Mr. LAYARD, being now unconnected with the Foreign Department, has no power whatever to influence the policy of the Government in the matter, but as a Cabinet Minister, his utterances are worthy of some consideration.

Mr. LAYARD took especial care to explain his views on the Eastern question, in its present phase as well as in its general bearings. And while evidently fearful of compromising the Ministry by too outspoken a declaration of his adherence to his old principles, he did not attempt to conceal his strong sympathies with the cause of Turkey. He disclaimed all desire for intervention, and denied that he was "warlike" upon the question, but he defined the non-intervention policy for which he contended as meaning "a total abstinence from interference in the affairs of other countries, not only on the part of England, but on the part of other Powers." Though fully "appreciating the inestimable blessings of peace," he still thought that England could not allow other nations to assume a position in Europe dangerous "to her." This is rather warlike language after all, and if the policy of the Government is to be based upon similar principles, a European crisis may very soon be brought about.

Government Finances—Receipts, Expenditures, Estimates, &c., of the United States Government.

The following comprehensive statement of receipts, estimates, expenditures and other matters bearing upon the financial condition of the Government, has been compiled from official data and furnished to the House Committee on Appropriations, by Hon. D. A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and will be found of interest and value:

Deficiency called for in November, '67. $15,504,015 00
Deficiency called for in December, '68. 21,848,151 00
December, 1867.—The Secretary of the Treasury estimated the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, at.....$372,000,000 00
December, 1868.—He states that the expenditures for the first quarter are $105,125,470, and estimates the amount needed for the remaining three quarters of the year at $261,000,000, making a total, including interest on debt, etc., of 396,125,470 00

EXPENDITURES 1868-69.

Appropriations actually made	$110,715,070 17
Permanent appropriations required, estimated	35,469,000 00
Interest account	129,075,075 50
Purchase money for Alaska	7,200,000 00
Deficiencies asked for	21,848,151 00
Unexpended balances of previous appropriations, estimated as required	54,662,154 33
Total expenditures for fiscal year	$359,076,454 50
REVENUES FOR 1868-69.	
Actual receipts for first quarter	105,592,863 77
Estimate of Secretary Treasury for remaining three quarters	240,000,000 00
Total by Secretary's estimate	$345,592,863 77
Special Commissioner's estimate	356,000,000 00

EXPENDITURES 1869-70.

Appropriations asked for	$108,014,011 74
Permanent appropriations required, estimated	10,669,000 00
Interest account	129,600,075 00
Unexpended balances of previous appropriations, estimated as required	8,652,825 26
Total	$303,000,000 00

This figure gives all that is asked for, and there is reason to believe the Committee on Appropriations will reduce the amount given to at least $290,000,000.

REVENUES 1869-70.

Secretary of Treasury estimates	$327,000,000
Special Commissioner estimates	365,000,000
Internal revenue	$94,154,916 00
Customs	49,875,594 67
Lands	714,995 03
Direct tax	15,836 02
Miscellaneous	6,940,979 97
Total	$95,192,869 77
* Estimated.	

The following figures give the total expenditures of the Government for the last three fiscal years, with the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the present and next fiscal years:

1865-6	$520,000,000
1866-7	265,750,000
1867-8	372,340,000
1868-9, (estimated)	356,690,000
1869-70, (estimated)	303,000,000

It should be said that $49,476,500 of the expenditures for 1867-8 was for bounties.

The following tables show the expenditures and receipts of the Government for the first and second quarters of the current fiscal year, ending next June:

REVENUE.

	July to Oct. '68.	Oct. to Jan.
Internal revenue	$38,738,563 09	$34,154,916 00
Customs	49,676,604 67	*40,000,000 00
Lands	714,995 03	*500,000 00
Direct tax	15,836 02	.....
Miscellaneous	6,240,979 97	7,000,000 00
Total	$95,192,869 77	$81,654,916 00
* Estimated.		

EXPENDITURES.

Civil service, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$21,227,106 48	$10,919,067 30
Interior—Pensions and Indians	12,369,647 76	5,045,130 98
War and bounties	27,319,117 03	22,915,675 50
Navy	5,604,785 28	4,206,975 50
Interest on public debt	30,743,614 27	29,277,819 88
Total	$105,163,470 78	$72,367,214 76
Less repayments		500,000 00
Balance		$71,867,214 76

MINOR TOPICS.

A meeting is to be held at Cooper Institute, this evening, on the "Eastern Question," with the special object of arousing and expressing sympathy with the Greeks in their contest with Turkey. That very many persons, who have studied the subject with more or less care, feel such sympathy, is undoubtedly true, and there is every reason why they should express and proclaim it. The mass of our people, we take the liberty to think, know very little about the controversy beyond the general notion that the Greeks are Christians, while the Turks are—Turks; and as they are in the habit of thinking that all Christians are right, and all Turks wrong, and that rebellion against any Government, except our own, is always praiseworthy, their feelings and sympathies are rather on the side of the Greeks. In our judgment, neither our principles nor our interests require us to take part in the contest on either side, beyond what we may be prompted to do by a desire to relieve the unfortunate and to succor the distressed. We hope our Government will not be urged into, or toward, any interference with the political or quasi-religious controversies of Europe. We have no more concern with the Eastern Question than with the internal economy of the Empire of Japan. In another column we give place to a communication, in reply to one we published the other day, which is worth reading.

A case of great interest to life insurers has recently been decided by the General Term of the Superior Court. A life insurance company in Maine in September, 1866, issued a policy for $10,000 upon the life of a Mr. WARNER, of this City, who represented, at the time of his examination by the medical officer of the company, that he had no regular physician. WARNER died in February, 1867, when it became known that he had availed himself of the services of one doctor for himself and family for several years, receiving prescriptions from him the month before his application for life insurance, and also after the policy had been issued. Under these circumstances the insurance company refused to pay the claim of Mr. WARNER's heirs, and upon the trial of the case before the late Justice ROSEBROOK, the position of the defendants was sustained. The matter was then taken on appeal by the plaintiffs to the General Term of the Superior Court, and the decision of the Court below was affirmed.

Money improved perceptibly for the borrowing interest yesterday, and, at the legal rate, the more prominent street houses had their wants amply provided for. The demand for Government securities was on an extensive scale, carrying prices up ⅛@⅜ per cent further. At the advanced figures some of the speculative holders marketed portions of their investments, which led to a slight yielding in values about the close of regular business hours. Late in the afternoon, the disposition to purchase freely was again manifested, and the final quotations on the more active issues stood ⅛@⅜ per cent. above those of Wednesday, with a much reduced floating supply available. Stocks closed strong and buoyant. Gold steady. Exchange weak.

New-Jersey is one of the few States which rigidly enforces its own laws. WOOLLEY, the murderer of FERRITER, was yesterday executed at Freehold. The attempt to secure a reprieve failed, and also the effort to obtain a pardon—the Governor having refused to call the Court of Pardons in the case. It is not pleasant to hear that a large number of well-dressed women were present to witness the execution, or, that, while the wretch was still hanging, a crowd of school children were admitted to see the spectacle. We admire the way in which New-Jersey enforces the laws; but we are of opinion that the customs might be amended in this particular.

We don't know where or when there ever was a finer specimen of imbecility than may now be seen in connection with the taking down of the Broadway Bridge. The job has been going on for a fortnight,—during which time Broadway has been blocked up, Fulton-street has been blocked up, business and traffic have been interrupted, hundreds of thousands of people have been incommoded, and all sorts of annoyances and inconveniences have been suffered. The whole business should have been done during the night-time, and two or three nights would have sufficed to do it all, if an energetic man with plenty of assistants had been set at it. It is not through with yet, and we don't know when it will be. We suppose the City will ultimately have to pay the cost of the job, and all the wretched imbecility connected with it. We have no idea how many thousands of dollars it will cost, beside the interruption of business, when the whole thing should have been done for five hundred dollars, and with no interruption.

The Springfield *Republican*, noticing a statement that Gen. BADEAU was in this City a few days since, and had a long interview with Mr. GRANT, says that "its object was, of course, to intimate to Mr. GRANT that Gen. GRANT proposes to ask him to accept the appointment of Minister to England." As Gen. BADEAU was in town over a week, and had "interviews" with nearly all his old friends, we suppose, as a matter of course, that all the Foreign Missions, as well as the Cabinet offices and a good many other positions in Gen. GRANT's gift, are promptly disposed of.

The long-standing difference between the butchers and the Board of Health relative to the removal of the slaughter-houses to some point north of Fortieth-street is finally settled. The Court

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Their Employment, Treatment, &c., at Home and in Foreign Ports—Letter from the American Consul at London to Secretary Seward.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
LONDON, MAY, 19, 1868.

SIR: Some time ago you called my attention to the large sums disbursed by the Government in foreign ports for relief of destitute seamen, and requested me to examine the subject and report to you whether or not such expenditure can be diminished, and if so in what manner. The subject is environed by so many difficulties, that a full and clear explanation, such as one alone can make of any remedial value, can only be made after much observation, experience and careful attention to the working of existing laws in reference to seamen, the usages in regard to their shipment, both at home and abroad, their custom of leaving on entering port, their treatment on shipboard, and all facts and circumstances connected with their condition as seamen which bear on the subject, as well as a comparison of our laws and usages with those of other leading maritime nations. I cannot hope to cover all the ground necessary to a thorough understanding of the subject in its entire details, but will endeavor to direct attention to the leading features.

I take it for granted there is no intention of disturbing the principle of affording relief to American seamen when in a distressed condition in foreign ports. The humanity and expediency of the measure seem to have been long approved and established as a part of our maritime policy. The question now, is how best and most economically can this policy be carried into effect.

The number of seamen who apply at the Consulate for relief in consequence of impaired health, or physical inability to perform the duties of ordinary seamen, is very small. It is also unusual for a well man, capable of performing a seaman's duty and willing to do it, to apply for relief, and when such do apply, I generally find but little trouble in getting him a ship and out of port without expense to the Consulate. I should judge that at least two-thirds of all who have applied to this Consulate during the last four years, excluding wrecked seamen and those sent to this from other Consulates, were incompetent from want of experience, and sometimes from want of faculty, to perform the duties of ordinary seamen.

The practice is quite general for crews to leave their ships on arrival in port, and generally as soon as the ship is moored or secured to a pier, especially if the crew come from an American port by the run or on monthly wages, and two or three months' advance was paid on each, for a run of about thirty days. The officers, if competent seamen, soon join other ships and go to sea. It is very seldom that one of these men seeks to throw himself on the Consulate. Should he attempt to do so while his ship remains in port he would be immediately sent back to her. The incompetent sailor will often manage to live along for a few weeks or months, until the time he had when he left port, and until want and distress overtake him, when he is compelled to come and ask relief. The large expenditure for the relief of seamen in foreign ports, and many of the difficulties connected with them on shipboard and in such ports, may be traced in most cases to a system which crews are obtained. They are not always shipped regularly, and frequently involuntarily, and are delivered onboard ship like a bale of goods, sometimes by force and sometimes in a state of stupidity from intoxication. These evils grow mainly out of permitting duties so important to shipowners, masters and mariners, to be performed by persons who, as a rule, the men of whom seem to be careless and selfish, destitute of all moral or moral restraint. Masters and owners really do not know anything of the crews put on board their vessels until they are got underway in our harbors, or until steamers part from them and they go out to sea. On the system which now prevails and is within shipowners and masters are obliged to acquiesce because they cannot overturn it without the aid of law, they are compelled, as a choice of evils, to receive men men as are sent to their ships by the shipping masters, and very often they are not the men who were shipped for them and whose names were given in all the forms of business on the shipping articles. It frequently happens that the officers of a crew are good seamen or to be expected at the outset that they are not able to perform the duties required of ordinary seamen. It sometimes occurs that a portion of a crew never before crossed the Atlantic, never before sailed in a square-rigged vessel, or had been in a merchant vessel for a few months. Yet they were sent to the ship by shipping masters for "able seamen." Quite often men and sailors are shoved on board in a state of intoxication or stupefaction, and to their great surprise and alarm, to seamen returns, find themselves shipped as "able seamen" without their knowledge or consent, that on the morrow and under the lash of a boatswain for the first time in their lives, without money, and with only such clothing as they happened to have on when they left into the hands of those who then abuse them and the ship which gives them employment. When a ship is short half a dozen men, more or less, when seamen are scarce, to supply the deficiency and make up her crew, a clerk, a boy or other in their employ, will seize upon any man they can by fair means or foul, get under their control and pass off to seamen, whether they are soldiers, laborers, or whatever calling they may follow, and ship them as are men of ordinary seamen, according to the demand of the ship they send them to. They cannot protest against the men for which they were involuntarily obtained and shipped. The officers could, first, and sometimes are harsh and abusive to them, while the "able seamen" of the crew, having to labor the harder in consequence of their incompetency, are kept in a grumbling state of mind, and the voyage is made uncomfortable for all on board.

Since I have had charge of this Consulate two men have applied for relief, being at the time clad in the uniform of the United States Army. We have frequently had men apply for relief in the same dress, but they were deserters or such as had no claim to it. These men said they were not sailors, were never taken to sea in such capacity, and were drawn away against their will; that while on leave of absence from their companies for a short time, some persons, runners for sailor boarding-houses or for shipping masters, made their acquaintance, invited them to drink, after which they soon became stupefied and almost insensible, and on regaining possession of their faculties found themselves at sea or proceeding down the harbor as a portion of the ship's crew, without a change of clothing, a bed to lie on or a cent of money, their attempts to escape having been all taken by those who shipped them, and nothing done or attempted here. Such is the story of many victims to like impositions, which careful inquiry of officers and men has often enabled me to confirm. They generally desert their ships on arrival here, entirely destitute of money and without a change of clothing. They are impossible for them to perform the duties for which they are placed on board; often think the officers they come out with hard and prejudiced against them, and leave their ships without any definite purpose, other than a speedy escape from a disagreeable position. These remarks refer to the first years of the war, during the last year or two the ships wanting crews have been much less in number, and in consequence of discharges from our navy men have been more plenty. Therefore the evils referred to do not exist to the extent they did formerly, or they under our present system may be expected when our commerce was back to the position it held before the war.

The mode and conditions of shipping seamen for American ships in the and probably in other ports of this country are but little preferable to those existing in some of our principal seaports. While seamen for English ships are all shipped as Government officers, at a fee to the office of one shilling—twenty-four cents—for each man, and then only after the sailor produces a certificate of discharge, capability and good conduct, signed by the master of the last ship in which he sailed, the crews for American ships are hunted up and shipped by a class of men whose business is almost exclusively confined to obtaining crews for American ships, and at a fee varying from about $4 to $12 per man, the shipping fee being dependent on the length of the voyage and the amount of advance wages paid. The shipping fee, whatever it may be, comes out of the seaman and is deducted from his advance. The shipping masters in this port have long acted in concert, on the principle of taking for themselves, in one form or another, the largest sums possible from the advance wages of the sailor. The result is, that between the landlord and the shipping master, the sailor is often trafficked away for a voyage and delivered on board ship like an article of merchandise, deposited of a part or perhaps all the money of his last voyage, and a portion of the earnings in anticipation of that on which he has just arrived. Many of these who thus control him and trade on his ignorance, his helpless and friendless condition, grow rich on the product of the sailor's toil, and become callous and indifferent to the low condition in which they have aided in reducing him. As evidence of the profits realized from the employment of seamen for American vessels in this port, I am informed and believe that several persons who are not known to have followed any other business, have accumulated handsome fortunes within the last ten or fifteen years, by levying such exorbitant and unjust taxes on seamen. There have been instances in which men have purchased the privilege of shipping of one crew, on the arrival of a ship in port and of shipping another for her on her departure, and so make best operations pay a off on these. This custom was in operation when I came here, and I have made some effort to break it up; but the combination of interest in its support is so strong that I see no way to overthrow it but to do away with their services altogether by establishing a new system of shipping men in British ports.

It often occurs that the men whose names are returned to the custom-house as the men composing the crew of a certain ship, and as having signed her shipping articles, are not the men who sail in the ship; or, after having signed one set of articles and having been reported to the custom-house as the crew of a certain ship, they are sent by the shipping master to another ship, and a crew sent to the first ship as who is about leaving port. The seamen are not on the articles under which they sail, under the new first reported, and perhaps under their names. After getting to sea the Captain finds himself with a crew or part of a crew whose real names are not on the articles and who have not been regularly shipped. This substitution of men for those list, or substitution of one crew for another, is done at the shipping master or his agents, and has of the Captain's owners. It is true that sometimes a portion of a crew may desert, fall sick, or from other cause be obliged to leave the ship, thus creating a necessity to fill their places just on the eve of commencing the voyage. Unless the name is on the ship's articles, a seaman can claim no wages for the time he sailed and his discharge on reaching his port of destination. But seamen get no benefit from this, and it practice it is found to be no check to the evil.

It seems both just and expedient that some change should be made in the law governing the time at which autocratic officers, seamen, stewards and cooks have a legal right to claim their wages after their arrival in port and claim their discharge under their contract with the ship. The practice is almost universal for crews to leave their ships immediately on arrival at the port where their contracts terminate, and they claim their discharge. Under the law as it now stands, if operative here, they cannot compel payment of their wages until ten days after the cargo is discharged. A ship is often in port four or five weeks before the cargo is discharged. If for any cause, as sometimes happens, a merchant decline to pay any portion of the freight money until after the discharge and delivery of the cargo, a Captain having no other means is compelled to pay his broker from two and a half to five per cent for advancing him money to meet his port charges. I have known instances in this port where masters have put off paying their crews to save commissions on advances. The sailors in the meantime, being entirely destitute of money, are taken in charge by some sailor boarding-house keeper, boarded, furnished with a few clothes and a little spending money, and when paid off the landlord, too often having managed to make his bill equal the amount due the sailor or to bring him in debt, takes the earnings of the voyage or such portion as the sailor may have to the ship, and ships him off on the first ship that offers, or turns him pennyless into the streets. These remarks apply only to men coming from long voyages. As sailors will generally leave the ship by desertion or otherwise, and the number who stay on board and make another voyage is for as very small, I think it would be expedient to make the period, say, ten days, instead of three, at the time after arrival in port of discharge. It has been decided by the British Courts that a sailor, of whatever nationality, can, on his arrival in an English port, commence an action for debt for the wages due him. I have known several suits of this kind brought against masters by sailors for wages due them since I have been in this office. As a general rule, masters pay off their crews soon after arrival in ports where they are entitled to their discharge. The rule therefore is of no legal value in ports of this country, and is probably on but little practical value anywhere, and as it is occasionally the cause of annoyance and injustice to seamen, it had better be changed.

It seems but just to the shipping interest that some change should be made in the law regulating the discharge of seamen on sale of a ship in a foreign port before the termination of the voyage for which they shipped, and under some other circumstances, and in cases where seamen and the masters and officers, or in fact any officer or seaman, is promoted from one ship to another. Nearly all officers in our merchantile marine once served as hands before the mast, and are graduates of the forecastle. It often happens that one ship in a foreign port may have a likely young sailor on her forecastle well qualified to fill the position of second or third officer, and may be wanted for such a post by another American ship in the same port. Yet the ambitious young seaman cannot go from the forecastle of the one to the cabin of the other, unless his own good unless his Captain forgets the "third month's extra wages"—so portion of which the sailor deserves. Nor can an officer be promoted from a low grade in one ship to a higher grade in another without the same forfeiture by the Captain of the ship to which he is attached, and which he desires to leave for a higher post in another.

American ships are often sold in foreign countries before the termination of the voyage for which their officers and crew shipped. Under the present law no more carpenter, seamen, steward, or cook can be legally discharged from such vessel without the payment by her of three months' extra wages for each man so discharged, if not even should a chance be offered them for ship for a port in or bound another American ship returning directly to the United States, or going on some other voyage agreeable to the men, and they be quite as well off in all respects as if they remained on board the ship they came on and completed their unexpired term of shipping. Under the law such men, seamen, cooks and stewards, in health and who legally entitled to extra wages, do not often get them when the ship is sold, or when they leave before the completion of the voyage for which they shipped. They either desert in reality soon after the ship enters the port and have the name struck off the list, or they are paid off by the master, or they leave the ship against his wishes. The result is that the men who have shipped in a crew are not those who sail in the ship, and the sailor produces a certificate of discharge, capability and good conduct, signed by the master of the last ship in which he sailed, the crews for American ships are hunted up and shipped by a class of men whose business is almost exclusively confined to obtaining crews for American ships, and at a fee varying from about $4 to $12 per man, the shipping fee being dependent on the length of the voyage and the amount of advance wages paid. The shipping fee, whatever it may be, comes out of the seaman and is deducted from his advance. The shipping masters in this port have long acted in concert, on the principle of taking for themselves, in one form or another, the largest sums possible from the advance wages of the sailor. The result is, that between the landlord and the shipping master, the sailor is often trafficked away for a voyage and delivered on board ship like an article of merchandise, deposited of a part or perhaps all the money of his last voyage, and a portion of the earnings in anticipation of that on which he has just arrived. Many of these who thus control him and trade on his ignorance, his helpless and friendless condition, grow rich on the product of the sailor's toil, and become callous and indifferent to the low condition in which they have aided in reducing him. As evidence of the profits realized from the employment of seamen for American vessels in this port, I am informed and believe that several persons who are not known to have followed any other business, have accumulated handsome fortunes within the last ten or fifteen years, by levying such exorbitant and unjust taxes on seamen. There have been instances in which men have purchased the privilege of shipping of one crew, on the arrival of a ship in port and of shipping another for her on her departure, and so make best operations pay off on these. This custom was in operation when I came here, and I have made some effort to break it up; but the combination of interest in its support is so strong that I see no way to overthrow it but to do away with their services altogether by establishing a new system of shipping men in British ports.

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It seems both just and expedient that some change should be made in the law governing the time at which autocratic officers, seamen, stewards and cooks have a legal right to claim their wages after their arrival in port and claim their discharge under their contract with the ship. The practice is almost universal for crews to leave their ships immediately on arrival at the port where their contracts terminate, and they claim their discharge. Under the law as it now stands, if operative here, they cannot compel payment of their wages until ten days after the cargo is discharged. A ship is often in port four or five weeks before the cargo is discharged. If for any cause, as sometimes happens, a merchant decline to pay any portion of the freight money until after the discharge and delivery of the cargo, a Captain having no other means is compelled to pay his broker from two and a half to five per cent for advancing him money to meet his port charges. I have known instances in this port where masters have put off paying their crews to save commissions on advances. The sailors in the meantime, being entirely destitute of money, are taken in charge by some sailor boarding-house keeper, boarded, furnished with a few clothes and a little spending money, and when paid off the landlord, too often having managed to make his bill equal the amount due the sailor or to bring him in debt, takes the earnings of the voyage or such portion as the sailor may have to the ship, and ships him off on the first ship that offers, or turns him pennyless into the streets. These remarks apply only to men coming from long voyages. As sailors will generally leave the ship by desertion or otherwise, and the number who stay on board and make another voyage is for as very small, I think it would be expedient to make the period, say, ten days, instead of three, at the time after arrival in port of discharge. It has been decided by the British Courts that a sailor, of whatever nationality, can, on his arrival in an English port, commence an action for debt for the wages due him. I have known several suits of this kind brought against masters by sailors for wages due them since I have been in this office. As a general rule, masters pay off their crews soon after arrival in ports where they are entitled to their discharge. The rule therefore is of no legal value in ports of this country, and is probably on but little practical value anywhere, and as it is occasionally the cause of annoyance and injustice to seamen, it had better be changed.

It seems but just to the shipping interest that some change should be made in the law regulating the discharge of seamen on sale of a ship in a foreign port before the termination of the voyage for which they shipped, and under some other circumstances, and in cases where seamen and the masters and officers, or in fact any officer or seaman, is promoted from one ship to another. Nearly all officers in our mercantile marine once served as hands before the mast, and are graduates of the forecastle. It often happens that one ship in a foreign port may have a likely young sailor on her forecastle well qualified to fill the position of second or third officer, and may be wanted for such a post by another American ship in the same port. Yet the ambitious young seaman cannot go from the forecastle of the one to the cabin of the other, unless his own good unless his Captain forgets the "third month's extra wages"—so portion of which the sailor deserves. Nor can an officer be promoted from a low grade in one ship to a higher grade in another without the same forfeiture by the Captain of the ship to which he is attached, and which he desires to leave for a higher post in another.

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against imposition from shipping masters, landlords, runners, and other class of men who could wilfully impose on them. The least we can do, shipping seamen is one shilling, and should any persons do more he would be liable to punishment for so doing. While in port registered English sailors usually live in Sailors' Homes. These houses are not established and controlled by the Government, though strongly encouraged and patronized by it. They are a better class of sailor boarding-houses, generally aided in the start by the liberality of commercial men and always watched over and encouraged by them, and by direction of the Board of Trade, shipping offices are located in and attached to them. There are three of these houses for English sailors in London, two for the native English and one for Asiatics. Shipping offices are located in the two former, and they will conveniently accommodate about 1,000 boarders. Each man has his sleeping apartment by himself, in which are conveniences for washing, &c. Playgrounds, a reading-room, a library, and a savings bank form a part of the establishment. A doctor is also always in attendance.

Seamen for English ships cannot be shipped at any other place than at a Government shipping office, and before shipment he must produce his discharge from the last ship he served in, on which can be seen his conduct and capacity as a seaman. While British sailors are well protected, where prosecuting officers are paid, punished by imprisonment for desertion, and get no regular discharge or recommendation. Thus losing their standing as British sailors, they find it very difficult, if not impossible, to be again regularly shipped into the British mercantile marine of naval service, and consequently usually resort to foreign service. The laws of other countries, and their way into American ships. Under a system so well regulated and watched over, desertions are not frequent. But for more full details of the whole subject, I must refer you to the Merchant Shipping act, a copy of which, with an introductory analysis, I forward with this dispatch. I forwarded to you last year, in two large folio volumes, all the commercial forms now used in every branch of the Treasury Department of the English Government, with three or four volumes of explanations and instructions.

British seamen also receive great encouragement to be loyal, to be good seamen, and to conduct themselves well, by the inducements held out to them to become members of the naval reserve. The number of the naval reserve is unlimited, and any able seaman can join it by producing his discharge and recommendation. It is thus brought into the active body of able seamen in the British Isles who can produce the required testimonials of capacity and good conduct. It now numbers over 17,000 men, all of whom are now in the merchant service, but are obliged, in case of war, to enter the naval service. Naval reserve men receive from the government a compensation, as a retainer, of £3 sterling per annum. In return they are only required to spend four weeks in each year, under instructions, at gun drill. For this service they are paid one guinea per week in addition to the retainer of £3 per annum. They are obliged to report themselves at home and of every six months, if in the country, at some local marine board. By obtaining leave of absence they can go on long voyages, but must, if possible, report to some British Consul in a foreign port twice a year. After serving fifteen years in the naval reserve, and performing the required four weeks' drill regularly, unless on leave of absence, they are allowed a pension of £12 per annum after they become 50 years of age. After serving seven years on the naval reserve and three years on active naval duty, they are also entitled to the £12 pension at the same age. They are also pensioned if disabled by sickness, wounds or other causes, which occurred while in the line of their duty. No pensions or relative are paid out of England, nor to men who leave the country. All seamen in the naval service, whether attached to the naval reserve or not, after finishe years of ordinary service, and on reaching 60 years of age, are allowed a pension, or if disabled from any cause while in the line of their duty are entitled to a pension or to a living at Greenwich Hospital, at their option.

There are no national institutions in this country for relieving aged, worn-out, or destitute seamen from the merchant service. There are a few hospitals for such, supported by public charity, but through which I have supply a small portion of the week. Except to the seamen too old to join the naval reserve, and those who cannot gain admission to it, their want will not hereafter be so much felt.

Should legislation on this subject for our mercantile marine be thought advisable, the Chambers of Commerce in the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other commercial cities, in connection with some department of the National Government, the Treasury or Navy, may be authorized by law, to establish more stringent regulations, shipping offices, and perhaps license sailors' houses, elect shipping masters, and adopt such regulations and rules of government as may be necessary. Boards could be established for that purpose. Could an improved system for the shipment and government of our merchant seamen be adopted, an arrangement may probably be made with this country by which the shipping offices of each country can be used by the other, and thus be made mutually beneficial. Arguments can be made that British ships in British ports enjoy great advantages from their well digested and carefully guarded system, outside shipping offices are in operation, which do no business for British vessels, but on which all American ships have to depend for procuring crews, as heretofore explained. I have noticed some of the prominent defects in our laws and customs in regard to seamen, and suggested a few remedies which appear to me desirable. Should you require me to examine the subject further, I shall be happy to do so to the extent of my ability.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

E. H. MORSE, Consul.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE GRECIAN QUESTION.

The Meeting in New-York in Regard to the Eastern Question—Turkey and Greece.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are informed by a communication to the TIMES, in your issue of yesterday, that the voice of Christian America on the famous Eastern question is to be heard next Friday evening at the Cooper Institute, through several distinguished divines and others.

We may reasonably suppose that the appeals made on this occasion will be more religious than diplomatic, or, in a word, a demonstration of Christianity against Mohammedanism, such as is always elicited when the affairs of the East are under discussion.

This pretext is used in the very communication referred to, sanctioned by a slight pretence of diplomacy also, to excite public sympathy in behalf of the Greek Christians, as though the American nation were a vast missionary society.

Whatever may be the inclination of the American public to sympathize with the Greeks, either classically or religiously, yet truth cannot be set aside in this age of constant communication between all the peoples of the world. The question of the East, which is to occupy the European Congress about to convene in Paris, has nothing to do with Greek Christianity or Turkish Mohammedanism, being entirely upon a political basis, and a matter of interest to those nations who wish to keep Russia at bay. Consequently it really concerns only the European Powers. What difference does it make to the United States? On what grounds have the Americans any right to shed any intermedine struggles in the Turkish dominions? Turkey might just as well have assumed to interfere or to sympathize with the Southern rebels. The matter in question is, what right has Greece, against all international usage, to instigate the Cretans to rebellion, giving them aid and comfort, and when remonstrated with against such a violation of faith, not only to persist, but calls upon an enlightened public, such as the American people, to sympathize with her misdeeds?

In this course of action she is represented as justified by the fact that "Crete never belonged to Turkey," and that "King Georgos is not only King of Greece, but of all Hellenes, to the extent of some fifteen millions!"

If Crete does not belong to Turkey, to whom does it belong, and why all this turmoil?

If King Georgos is the Hellenic Pope of the whole Greek Church, as is Pio Nono of the Latin, the statement that his subjects amount to only fifteen millions must assuredly be erroneous. There are about three millions of Greeks proper in Greece and Turkey, in equal proportions; but if in the computation of fifteen millions the Servians, Bosnians and the Bulgarians are included, why not include also the Roumanians, and, more than all, the Russians, who count some seventy millions? The truth is, these different nationalities, though professing the Greek faith, have little affinity to the Hellenes.

Again, if King Georgos is the protector of all the Hellenes, that is, of all those professing the Greek faith, in and out of Greece, "whether in Crete or other parts of the East," what becomes of the Czar and the protect of Russia? If America now joins in the championship of the Cross, will not that not jeopardize the *entente cordiale* which now happily exists between the United States and Russia?

Besides, the assertion that "the Turks hold no jurisdiction of the Christians, and that the latter are under the protection of the Christian Powers," is unfounded. Who are the Christian subjects of Turkey? The Jews of America, and other lands, have equal right to proclaim themselves independent communities and declare that the Government under which they live "hold only conventional authority!" It is not easy to "mystify" the European Conference, but nothing difficult to bamboozle the American public, who know little of Eastern matters save under a religious aspect. If the Turkish Government and their diplomatic agents abroad undertake to enlighten the public on the Cretan, they are immediately stamped with bad faith and perversion of facts. "The Tablet of Life Attitude" is contributed by the Turkish Bard!" Is it a proportion is say that all the telegraphic dispatches emanating from Constantinople are under Turkish control, or, if the different European embassies would tolerate such a procedure, or that Paris would disseminate lies that could pass any manned be contradicted! We need only refer to recent facts to prove that the Turks themselves were completely outwitted by the lying dispatches concocted at Athens. And if the agents of the Ottoman Government abroad, many of whom are themselves Greeks, report to the home Government all that concerns it to know, they are only doing their duty.

It is evident there can be nothing diplomatic in the character of the proposed meeting; nor is it to be supposed that it will have any influence whatever at Washington. The American public have as yet very little interest in Eastern matters; for the inducements to commercial enterprise have not hitherto been great, owing to distance and European competition. The portion of the community who are apt to be interested in religious propaganda will, doubtless, be attracted to this meeting, especially as the orators have been selected from the distinguished clergy of the City. It may be feared that the United States Government, even if invited, may not send a representative to the European Congress, in lieu of which there may be a desire to send some expression of American sympathy on the occasion—religious sympathy, probably—in which the Americans will get clear from the *ennui* of Mecopes, as proclaimed by Lord Salmone himself, with the assertion that "that "while these aspirations might be secure, enemy was not progress."

But if the object of this meeting is to collect money, we are at a loss to know for what purpose. It is to be hoped that it'll not for the maintenance of Minister agents at Washington. Nor can we suppose that it is to purchase the very small stipend allotted to King Georgos. The object may, however, be to present the Greeks with a few iron-clad-and monitors; if so, the meeting will, doubtless, be well attended by competitors for contracts. It looks as if the real object was to pray for the Greeks, but the Greeks well know, like MACGOSSON, that Providence is always on the side of the heaviest artillery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

AN OSMANLI.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

HAYTI.

The Town of Miragoane Sacked and Pillaged by Salnave's Soldiery—Reverse of the Insurgents—The Blacks Incited to Take Sides With Them by Promises of Pillage.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *R. Murray, Jr.*, from Port-au-Prince, Haytian Advices to the 15th ult. have been received.

The principal items of intelligence relate to the capture of Miragoane. After the town had been taken, SALNAVE gave it up to his troops for pillage. The place was completely sacked, the stores of foreigners, it is said, as well as those of the natives, having been cleared out of goods, and many of the spoils were shipped on board the steamer *Salnave* and the bark *Fruit D'Union* and carried to Port-au-Prince. A large quantity of valuable articles were sold by the soldiers as soon as they were landed from the vessels for a mere song. Miragoane was entirely destroyed, the town being reduced to a heap of ruins.

In consequence of the capture of Miragoane the towns of Petit Riviere, Anse a Veau, Petit Trou and Baudieres had surrendered to SALNAVE, and the rebels were obliged to evacuate the strong position which they held at Point de Miragoane, which is the key to the South. The taking of Miragoane by SALNAVE had made the rebels desperate.

Gen. DOMMOUS had issued a proclamation appealing to the blacks in most inflammatory language and offering them the City of Port-au-Prince for pillage if they would rally to his standard and march on that place and take it. Large numbers had responded to his call and movements have been commenced toward Miragoane, which the rebel General had determined to retake if possible. Anse a Veau, which was one of the places surrendering to SALNAVE after the fall of Miragoane, had been attacked by the rebel troops of Dommous and burned, the whole garrison being captured and put to the sword by the victors. The rebels, it is reported, have expressed their determination to give no quarter to SALNAVE's troops, and it was expected that a struggle would be terrible whichever side the insurgents in that were driven out of Miragoane, rallied shortly after and, rising upon Lengonne, took that place from the Government troops.

It was thought that the important towns of Aux Cayes and Jacmel would be compelled to surrender to SALNAVE to avoid the fate of Miragoane, as he had determined to bombard them should they continue to hold out. In the meantime SALNAVE had proceeded to Anse a Veau, leaving for that place with his troops as soon as intelligence reached him that it had been taken by the rebels.

There was no change in affairs in the North. The rebels were in hopes of getting the Spanish navy on their side, as it was positively stated that money and agents had been sent abroad for the purpose of securing them.

As regards business, merchants were expecting large transactions in coffee to follow the successes of Salnave in gaining possession of the Southern coast, which furnishes the principal portion of the coffee shipped from Port-au-Prince. The Government had relaxed its monopoly of coffee in permitting the mercantile house of WEITZ, WEISMAN & Co. to purchase a cargo of coffee to load the *R. Ingenne* for New-York. The condition was that they should pay Government prices for the article.

It was reported that the Government had it in contemplation to abolish its monopoly of coffee at no distant date, and to make some material changes in the fiscal arrangements of the country, the most important of which would be the abolition of import and export duties and the substitution therefor of a tax to be paid in produce, the ports of the Republic being at the same time made free ports.

American provisions were getting scarce, and prices were consequently well sustained. Gold had fallen from 120 to 118. Exchange, 116.

ARKANSAS.

Official Report of the Condition of Affairs by an Officer of Gen. Grant's Staff.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The following official report relative to affairs in Arkansas has been received at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, from Gen. HORACE PORTER of his staff:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 26, 1868.

GENERAL: Gen. BABCOCK and I arrived here two days ago. So many contradictory reports have been circulated in regard to Gov. CLAYTON's militia, that it may be well for you to know the facts in the case. The present State Government was certainly in some danger previous to the Presidential election. Senator BAKER had been shot and wounded badly; Mr. UTZMAN, of the Lower House, wounded; Mr. HINDS, a member of Congress, killed in Freedman's Bureau agent, killed; and other agents, and a United States Marshal, driven from their posts by threats. The Governor, Senator RICE, and others had to sleep in the State House under guard, for fear of assassination. The Governor wisely refrained from taking any violent measures until after the election, fearing that the opposition might make capital out of it. As soon as it was over, however, he organized a militia force of about 600 men, one-fourth colored, under Gens. CATTERSON in the Southwest, and UPHAM in the Northeast, with orders to live off the country, taking what was absolutely necessary, and giving vouchers. His intention is to pay all legitimate claims on both sides, and no others. Two assassins have already been executed by sentence of a Military Commission. Seventeen others are in prison, and a great number have been ran out of the state. But the best result I can see is the disposition of all business men to voluntarily enroll themselves as a force pledged to assist the Sheriffs to arrest lawless characters if the Government will relieve them from martial law. He has accepted many such pledges, and martial law exists only in parts of some counties. The entire conservative wing of the Republican Party were opposed to the declaration of martial law, including Gen. SMITH, U. S. A., commanding the troops in the State. They admitted the reign of terror established by the rebels, but wanted the United States to make the arrests. Gov. CLAYTON's arguments in favor of his policy are as follows: The United States troops do not know the people and the country. The lawless behave while the United States troops are in the vicinity, and break out worse than ever when they leave. The rebels are generally anxious to have them, as it creates an expenditure of money in their midst, from which they reap a benefit. The militia punishes all the disloyal, and extorts pledges from them to respect the laws. As these people have threatened to break up the State Government as soon as the United States troops are removed, this teaches them that the state is able to protect itself. The militia has been under tolerably good control, and the plundering reported in the Press is the taking of supplies under orders. One negro militiaman committed a rape on a white woman, but was immediately arrested by Gen. CATTERSON, (who seems to be a very good man,) tried, convicted, and promptly executed. The Governor's policy has, no doubt, seriously interfered, with business where martial law has been proclaimed, and injured business men of all parties, hence the opposition from loyalists. It has interfered with travel, taken off hands for the militia at a season when they were badly needed, and created many panics. It has, however, accomplished much more good than the most sanguine expected, and Gen. BABCOCK acknowledged that he thought the Governor's judgment was better than his own, and that the result would fully justify the action at the former. The Governor is now disposed to relieve each county from martial law as soon as it can be done safely.

The Governor is certainly a man of intelligence and nerve, and has labored under difficulties that would have deterred a less able officer. Four thousand arms were seized by the Yankees and thrown off the boat below Memphis. He could seldom secure good men for officers, and in the eastern counties he had to depend entirely upon the negroes for soldiers. Very respectfully,

HORACE PORTER, A. D. C.

Gen. Grant's Cabinet.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Chronicle*, in a recent letter, gives the following:

"Senator POMEROY says all he knows about the next Cabinet must be gathered from an incident which GRANT related to himself and others when that subject came up. The General said he was frequently reminded of the remark President LINCOLN once made to him, when he did it he was to begin over again, and should be called upon to choose a Cabinet, he would try to make it so as to have some harmony with his views. Yours, truly,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Republican State Convention—Nomination of Hon. Onslow Stearns for Governor—His Speech of Acceptance.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869.

The Republican Convention held here to-day was a large and enthusiastic gathering. The Convention was held at Eagle Hall. It was called to order at 11:30 by Hon. B. H. BUNKER, of Portsmouth, Chairman of the State Committee. Gov. HARRIMAN was chosen President of the Convention, and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were proposed. On taking the chair Gov. HARRIMAN made a brief speech, in which he took occasion to say:

"Our party is firmly grounded in the faith, compact and united, and perhaps stronger than ever before. My successor is to be designated with my recollected unanimity, and I bespeak for him, in the campaign and in his office, the same kind treatment, the same hearty, serious support from the noble party which you represent that I have received in the past; and I take this occasion to thank you most cordially and to thank most cordially the great Republican Party of the State, for the determined manner in which you and the party stood by me during the Republican agitation in those days when the party in other States was faster back in disorder and overwhelmed."

Hon. JOHN KIMBALL, Hon. HOSEA CLOUTMAN, Hon. STEARNS, Hon. HOSEA CLOUTMAN, Hon. STEARNS were nominated by acclamation for Governor, and were balloted for as follows:

Mr. STEARNS, from the committee of the Convention, informed the nominating me to the office of Chief Magistrate of this State, I shall bear the responsibility of the duties as honest as I can, and I trust the manner in which you have expressed your choice. I feel the nomination with a greater appreciation of the honor which it confers. If the people of New-Hampshire in the coming election ratify your action I shall owe me to the important office to which I am called, I shall bear the responsibility of the duties as honest as I can, and I trust I shall be pleased to have the support of patriotism which demands that private advantage shall be subordinate to the public welfare. I cannot be elected to the office of Governor without my influence to carry out the National Government in its plans to improve our commercial and financial condition, and encourage our agricultural and manufacturing industries, and for the development of our industrial resources, and my cordial support to the efforts to preserve and extend the principles of our free constitutional Government, so necessary to secure to all classes of our fellow-citizens equal civil and political rights, and to give to those who hope that they may be driven out the south, and all who are loyal to the Union. In forming our ticket the

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BANKERS,
No. 72 Broadway and No. 7 New-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing who wish check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

35 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on the lowest daily balance of each month.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest or not, payable on demand, or other fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada, West Indies, Europe, and Australia. Coupons also collected, and all business promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
ON THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY 1 AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with Rolling Stock and Locomotives. The earnings have more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MT. R. R. BONDS.

The Company will sell about $5 First Mortgage Bonds during the month of January, to complete the road to March, which will close the entire issue. Price for January, 85 and accrued interest. The property is that for February the rate will be advanced 2½ per cent monthly.

H. G. MARQUAND, Trustee,
No. 52 Wall-st.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND—BONDS WANTED.—The Company desire to purchase for its Sinking Fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to the sum of $50,000, and will receive proposals for the surrender to it of any of said bonds at that extent. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, at the office of the Company, 52 Broadway, or to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., 21 Nassau-st., on or before the 15th of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the bonds.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 41 Sixth-ave., in the City of New-York, and the contents therefrom, Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,387, indorsed; also a receipt from same for 50 shares of stock, indorsed; all persons are hereby notified against purchasing or receiving for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payment and transfer thereon.

SEYFER, DRUCKER & CO.

NEW-YORK, No. 41 Hudson-st., Jan. 4, 1869.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 15th inst.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 4th-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway, corner of 4th-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 P. M.

WM. MEILLHEIMER, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst., by order of the Board of Managers.

A. H. O'NEILL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after demand.

DANIEL S. SMITH, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. R. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking house TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon.

A. GUERIT, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.

R. R. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, No. 52 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, 12th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

H. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, No. 52 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. SVERITS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M.

E. Y. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

S. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, No. 120 Bowery, between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 11 M. to 1 P. M.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW STEAM-STEAMER CO.,
SALEM, Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, and inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. SOGARDUS, Secretary.

SCHELDER AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the office, No. 71 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.

E. S. EDWARDS, Secretary.

BEAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 28 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, No. 187 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE INSURERS'

INDEMNITY COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This Company was chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the last session, with a capital of $200,000, with power to increase the same to $2,000,000. Its object is to afford to those holding policies of insurance issued by Fire or Marine Insurance Companies, an additional security against any possible loss or damage. For a very small consideration the Company will guarantee to the holder of any policy it may approve the full payment of any loss incurred against under such policy, and will also afford information and advice to persons desirous of obtaining insurance, and who may wish such additional guarantee.

The advantages which this Company offers to the business community, to persons holding real estate in trust or corporations, and others loaning money on Bond and Mortgage, and to all whose interest it is to have certain indemnity in case of loss, when it can be procured at a very trifling additional premium, are such that it is believed that the business of the Company will be very remunerative, and that an investment in its stock will be exceedingly safe and profitable.

Books of Subscription to the amount of $200,000 of the capital stock will be opened at the National Broadway Bank, on the 14th day of January, 1869.

Any further information which may be desired, in relation to the Company, may be obtained at the office of the Corporators, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 43, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M. each day.

JAS. A. JOHN.
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER,
WILLIAM E. LEE,
Commissioners appointed by the Act of Incorporation.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

Make advances on Merchandise, Bonds and cash purpose on demand. Bills on the United States or England drawn for any amount. Strict attention to Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

SHAWS BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and the houses in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

MIDLAND RAILROAD.
NOTICE.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the bonds of the towns and cities issued in aid of the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 3d proximo.

W. M. DUNNY,
Treasurer New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.
OSWEGO, Dec. 28, 1868.

$5,000 REWARD PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Stolen or lost, on the night of the 5th inst., a Tin Box containing the following securities:

10 U. S. 10-40 Coup. Bond, No.	1,700	May and Nov.	500
10 U. S. 5-20 Coup. Bond, No.	44,822	May and Nov.	100
10 U. S. 5-20 Coup. Bond, No.	44,823	May and Nov.	100
10 U. S. 5-20 Coup. Bond, No.	44,824	May and Nov.	100
10 U. S. 5-20 Coup. Bond, No.	44,825	March and Sept.	100
10 U. S. 10-40 Coup. Bond, No.	46,016	March and Sept.	100
10 U. S. 10-40 Coup. Bond, No.	46,017	March and Sept.	100
10 U. S. 10-40 Coup. Bond, No.	46,018	March and Sept.	100
10 U. S. 10-40 Coup. Bond, No.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.....LORRAINE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....BURMOUT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 16
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
ST. LAURENT.....SOUBEIRAN.....SATURDAY, Feb. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
ALVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10

Chief Cabin Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....$80
TO PARIS.
Cabin Cabin Passage.....$145
Second Cabin Passage.....$85
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 o'clock, noon.
ACADIA.....Jan. 9 BRITANNIA.....Jan. 23
IOWA.....Jan. 16 UNITED KINGDOM.....Feb. 6
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 30 EUROPA.....Feb. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $90.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $35; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $35.
Children under 8 years, half; under 1 year, free.
Passengers for London forward via Glasgow, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
COLORADO.....2,725 tons.....Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....2,325 tons.....Jan. 27, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,500 tons.....Feb. 3, at 4 P. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 10, at 7 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained at reasonable rates.
For freights or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 17 Wall-st.
For steerage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
BRITANNIA.....Jan. 14 ALPS.....Jan. 28
ALGERIA.....Jan. 21 PALMYRA.....Feb. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Excursion tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, Thompson, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.
DRAFTS ISSUED THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
LAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway and No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, Jan. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 30, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To Paris	115	To Paris	$35 and $5
Return Tickets	175	Return Tickets	150
Steerage, N. Y. to Liverpool	$30	Steerage, N. Y. to Liverpool	$30
Branch Steamer to Queenstown	$5	Branch Steamer to Queenstown	$5

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, and all parts of Europe.
Tickets are for sale at all places at moderate rates to persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama after the 25th, with the mail received at that port from Liverpool on the 1st. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the connection at Panama, and passengers will be through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Rokitan.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 12 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Agent,
No. 2 Williams-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.	Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$70	$50

Statement of the above line leaves Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon, on the following days,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
Jan. 9, ALASKA, Capt. Gray; connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Farnsworth.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ALASKA sails on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. the day before.
J. F. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of each month.
TRISTRAM SHANDY, Capt. L. P. Throckmorton, Jan. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. J. L. Throckmorton, Feb. 20.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. Lane, March 20.
These splendid steamers sail on nine-day trips, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro going and returning.
For freight or passage apply at the office, No. 3 Hanover-st.
J. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE HAVANA GOVERNMENT FOR THE CARRYING OF THE ROYAL MAIL.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EL CID, Capt. H. E. Gregory, Jan. 28,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HALSTON, President, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Sailing every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Jan. 16
COLORADO, Capt. E. LAMSON.....Jan. 23
EL CID, Capt. H. E. GREGORY.....Jan. 30
For freight or passage apply at the office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
GEO. B. HALSTON, President.

HAVANA DIRECT.
NEW-YORK AND VERA CRUZ.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. W. Sarsfield, will leave Pier No. 11 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $35 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 16 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. Isaacson,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one-half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply
J. E. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 114 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known and fast steamship
MINNIE, J. R. Baker, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Port Lavaca, Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. Time of passage, 7 days from time of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
The splendid ship will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on the following days:
JONES.....Wednesday, Jan. 6
MARIPOSA.....Saturday, Jan. 9
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at lowest rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. CROMWELL & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 40 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Byron, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Engagements in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 76 Wall-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad fording.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail train.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company.
NO. 34 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave Jamaica—8:20 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 9 A. M. Express for Huntington and Glen Cove; 12 M. Express, River Heads; 4 P. M. Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:20 P. M. Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. HARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry):
3 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
3:15 A. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.
4 P. M.—Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
11 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Hackensack Bridge, Passaic and Paterson, at 6:30 A. M., 2 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 11:45 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theater Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
TO-DAY TRAINS.—6:30 A. M., Way Train for Unionville and Intermediate Stations. 3:30 P. M., for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. 9 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train.—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Tickets for Through Freight to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's office, No. 241 Broadway, and at the Depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. F. HARE, R. SIDDIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western lines, will leave Depot, Fourth-ave. and 42d-st.:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, stopping at Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Ossining, Peekskill, Fishkill, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Staatsburgh, Rhinecliff, Barrytown, Tivoli, Red Hook, Upper Red Hook, Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, Valatie, Nassau, Schodack, Castleton, Greenbush and Troy, with through cars for Rutland and North. Drawing-room Parlor cars from New-York to Rutland, connecting with the Express train for the West, via either North or South Bridge.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, Rail and ride, or connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad, for Albany and Troy, stopping at Dover Plains, Pawling, Hopewell Junction, Fishkill, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Northern Railroad and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, Troy and Saratoga, or attached to the train through to Troy.
2 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, stopping at Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Ossining, Peekskill, Fishkill, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Staatsburgh, Rhinecliff, Barrytown, Tivoli, Red Hook, Upper Red Hook, Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, Valatie, Nassau, Schodack, Castleton, Greenbush and Troy, with through cars for Saratoga, Northern Railroad and the North.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western Railroad for the West.
8:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, for Albany and Troy, stopping at Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Ossining, Peekskill, Fishkill, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Staatsburgh, Rhinecliff, Barrytown, Tivoli, Red Hook, Upper Red Hook, Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, Valatie, Nassau, Schodack, Castleton, Greenbush and Troy, with through cars for Saratoga, Northern Railroad and the North. Also, sleeping cars through to Buffalo, via Hudson River, Albany and Troy, Western Railroad, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, for Albany and Troy, stopping at Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Ossining, Peekskill, Fishkill, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Staatsburgh, Rhinecliff, Barrytown, Tivoli, Red Hook, Upper Red Hook, Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, Valatie, Nassau, Schodack, Castleton, Greenbush and Troy, with through cars for Saratoga, Northern Railroad and the North.
A Parlor car will be attached to the train leaving New-York for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Northern Railroad and the North, at 8 A. M., and 8:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:30 P. M. and 8:30 A. M. respectively, and will run through to Buffalo, via Hudson River, Albany and Troy, Western Railroad, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad.
Trains will be ferried to and from Jersey City, Hoboken and Piermont, as follows: At 4 A. M., 7:45, 9:15 and 4:30 P. M. And returning only at 8:40 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 4:30 P. M.
JOHN H. WHITE, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868. HOSEA W. DEMAREST, Gen. Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE.
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamships,
PILGRIM, Capt. Frank Colony,
Leaves Pier No. 2 North River foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
The night is reserved to subject any or all bills that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award such article or item separately, as may be found to be interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within twenty days. Blank forms, with further particulars, to be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly delivered on the day specified, and not made in all respects in conform with this advertisement and blank forms furnished, will not be considered. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.
J. O. ELDRIDGE,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, between Chickasaw and Mobile, embracing about 2,000,000 cubic yards of earth work, the delivery of about 30,000 tons of iron, the erection of the iron bridges, the laying of the rail and timber bridging, and the delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the office of the Company in the City of New-Orleans, up to 12 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.
Maps and profiles of the line, plans of bridges and approximate estimates of work to be done, will be exhibited at the office of the Company in New-Orleans, on and after Jan. 15, 1869, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, &c., &c.
All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Hook, Chief Engineer N. O., M. & C. R. R. Co., New-Orleans, and marked "Proposals for Mobile and Ohio Railroad."
The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unfavorable to the interest of the Company, or to accept any portion thereof.
President R. O. M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 21 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, a few or all of three rooms, suite of unfurnished apartments, suitable for home-keeping purposes, by a family of four adults; one room on first floor for office business; must be between Lexington and 8th-ave. The rent and other terms must be stated. Address L., Box No. 311 Post Office.

A FURNISHED FAMILY CAN BE FURNISHED first-class accommodations and attendance in a private family. Address Rose, Box 4,000 Post Office, or apply at residence, No. 134 West 12th-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; parlor and bedroom with private table preferred, on second or third floors front; location between 20th and 27th sts., and 5th and 8th-ave. Address with terms, Box No. 3,011 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter (8 years old); front room, with bedroom adjoining; location between 20th and 30th sts.; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 1,288 Post Office.

NO. 50 WEST 13TH-ST.—A DESIRABLE second floor, (three rooms,) handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board, to gentleman and their wives, or a family; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in the most pleasant rooms large and well furnished; A 1 table, at No. 20 Great Jones-st.; front basement to rent for an office.

TO LET—NO. 775TH-AV., AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, consisting of parlor and two or more bedrooms, with restaurant or private table; also single rooms.

NO. 73 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th ave.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 52 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, second floor, handsomely furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen, with first-class board. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD.—Gas and fuel; one fine room, on first floor, for two persons; also one front hall bedroom, at No. 312 West 14th-st.; near three railroads.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER DESIRE A board in some family, or two gentlemen, between 14th and 34th sts. Best of references required and given. Address Dr. L., Post Office Box No. 802.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 423 Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 135.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to rent, or single, with board, permanent or transient; private table if desired.

NO. 108 EAST 10TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished front room to let, also bedroom adjoining, to a family or to gentlemen; or without board.

AT NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. and University-place, a side room on third floor, with grate; dinner at 6 o'clock.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let with board, at No. 13 West 34th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 317 WEST 37TH-ST., FURnished rooms and bedrooms, convenient for housekeeping, with or without board.

NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, may be had in desirable location, No. 102 West 21st-st.

NO. 2,136 BROADWAY—THREE LARGE furnished rooms to let, without board, below 80th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board for gentlemen.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS BOARD. Apply to W. C. I., No. 168 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AT AUCTION.
LEAVITT, STREBIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Book Auctioneers and Art Collectors,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
at 8 o'clock,
Private collection of
Theological and Miscellaneous Books, embracing many very valuable and rare works, Commentaries, Lectures, Divinity, &c., also, in History, Biography, Belles-letters, &c. Catalogues ready, and book on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY E. M. BROWN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
6 bales Provence Alpuntes.
20 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
1,000 boxes fresh Orange Lemons.
20 boxes Valencia Raisins.
At 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
1,000 boxes Valencia Oranges, landing, ex Norah, from Valencia.

Garnett Cook, Auctioneer.
GERTRUDE HOUSEBUILD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 142 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, Sheraton and other sofas, bookcases, tables, lounges, hall stands, buffets, &c., also excellent Hoxie and other safes; and table, also one grand piano and two 7½-octave pianos, wardrobe, sofas, chairs, tables, &c.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
J. BOGART WILL SELL COFFEE, FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the store-house Nos. 10 and 12 Centre-st.; 40 barrels of coffee, ground, in good order, sold for cash.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, between EDWARD F. COLLINS, VANDERBILT BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN F. MASON, Secretary of the Navy, of the third part, recorded in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, the sum of three hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the consideration balance of advance payment, payable to the United States of America, by the interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable on the first day of November, and the principal sum of two hundred and fifty-eight, at the rate of one hundred and fifty-eight, at the rate of one hundred and fifty-eight, at the City of New-York, payable quarterly, for each, the steamship Atlantic, but liable sooner, be.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1868, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1868, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 7, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 28, 1869.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 28, 1869.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 28, 1869.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1869.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1869.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869. octl8-lawtoJan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARRIAGES, ROBES, BELLS, HARNESS, &c.
CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
No. 68, 70 and 72 Broadway.
Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE LARGE BAY horses, 16 to 17 hands high, 6 to 7 years old, fit for coal or truck, or any heavy work, warranted sound and kind, at No. 229 Delancey-st., until sold.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, 5 YEARS, 16½ hands, pony built, near 12 cwt., sound and kind, fit for park break, or any kind of work; price $300; will warrant $350. Apply at No. 413 East 16th-st.

A CHEAP HORSE FOR SALE.—MUST be sold for some price to-day. Inquire at No. 5 6th-av., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, HORSE, truck and harness. Apply to BLANCHARD & CO., No. 249 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE harness, one open express wagon and buggies, of every description, at No. 22 3d-st., near Bowery.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms. Great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let. JOS. MILLER, Orange, or H. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. 2 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN Cumberland-av., near Fulton-av., for sale; and two on Cumberland-av., opposite Washington-park; fine locations. Inquire for T. R. JACKSON, builder and owner.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE basement house, with extended back building; located in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Possession May 1. Apply to
SOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHURCH PROPERTY OF large dimensions, in Brooklyn. Photograph can be seen at the office. A most eligible plot, on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of seven lots, including the corner, and fronts 100 feet on Clinton-st. and 100 feet on Grand Place. JOHN J. BLAIR, Real Estate and Mortgage Broker, No. 6 William-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THREE BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, These Office.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BUILDING NOS. 52 and 54 Murray-st., 80x60, five stories, with basement and sub-cellar.
A lease of this property can now be obtained on very favorable terms, and as it is the best building now uncoupied in that vicinity, the particular attention of business men is called to it.
HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 52 and 54 White-st.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE CORNER STORE, Nos. 260 and 262 Canal-st., with No. 249 if required, making 60 feet front and 120 feet through to Walker-st., advantageously placed for jobbers near Broadway, and opposite that favorite resort of merchants, Earle's Hotel. Apply to H. J. OFFERLY & CO., on premises, or GUSTAVUS DAVLIES, No. 249 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—A SEVEN YEARS' LEASE OF F the property northeast corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st. Apply to J. R. DILLON, No. 9 and 11 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, a few or all of three rooms, suite of unfurnished apartments, suitable for home-keeping purposes, by a family of four adults; one room on first floor for office required, must be between Lexington and 8th-ave. The rent and other terms must be stated. Address L., Box No. 311 Post Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—SOME FIRST-CLASS tenement houses for respectable families, for which a tenant will take the lease till the expiration of the term. Apply to, or address, W. J. BURKE, store No. 11 Elizabeth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
General partners, O. B. WOOD, J. O. WOOD.
Special partners, JAS. A. BEMBLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG.
O. B. WOOD will for the present continue in the business of the business at office of MAXWELL & BARTER, Nos. 12 and 14 Murray-st.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the firm of MAXWELL & BARTER, to commence 21 January, 1869, and continue two years, in the business of Dry Goods commission merchants, JAMES A. BEMBLEY, of Brooklyn, and CHARLES KELLOGG, of New-York, are the special partners, and have each contributed to the common stock the sum of $20,000.
General partners, JOHN MAXWELL, JAMES A. BARTER.
Special partners, JAMES A. BEMBLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BRESWITER & SALDWIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868. GEO. F. BALDWIN.
The undersigned will continue the carriage business for his own use and benefit.
GEO. F. BALDWIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of ALEXANDER ORR, the surviving members of the firm of A. & W. ORR, will continue the business of manufacturing paper, under the firm name of ORR & CO.—Dated, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
WM. ORR CUNNINGHAM,
ALEXANDER S. ORR.

THE INTEREST OF MR. EUGENE McGUIRE in the firm of S. S. JOHNSON & CO., ceases from this date. The firm will continue the business of Gold Pen Manufacturing, and dealing in all kinds of Holders, at No. 4 Maiden-la., under the same style firm name.
M. S. JOHNSON,
M. S. WELLS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1868.

No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAHAM, MILLS & CO., for the purpose of a general commission business in Government securities, stocks, State and railroad bonds.
EDWARD S. GRAHAM,
JAMES J. HIGGINSON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the firm of BLOOMER, GRIFFITS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES J. GRIFFITS,
HARRIET A. BIKER.
Jan. 1, 1869.

No. 48 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE BLISS (OF THE LATE FIRM of George Bliss & Co.) has

A MURDERER HANGED.

EXECUTION OF WOOLLEY AT FREEHOLD, N. J.

His Crime—Details of the Murder of Hartshorne Fleming—The Last Hours of the Culprit—The Final Scene.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869.

WILLIAM N. WOOLLEY, the Shark River fish-spearer, who killed HARTSHORNE FLEMING, another fisherman, shooting him dead with an ordinary shot-gun on the 10th of August last, expiated his crime on the gallows in this place to-day. The case has excited but little public interest. The two men led a sort of vagabond life at Shark River, in Monmouth County, where both were born and brought up. They were exceedingly intemperate in their habits, and had the respect neither of themselves nor of those who knew them. FLEMING, during the war, served in the Fourteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, Company A, and during his absence his wife lived with WOOLLEY and cohabited with him. FLEMING, when discharged from his service, returned home and learning this state of affairs, took no further notice of it than to take his wife to his bosom once more. After that all three lived together in unity in an old shanty on Shark River. WOOLLEY and FLEMING continued to gain a livelihood by fishing and hunting, spending most of their money and much of their time at a tavern kept by, which was afterward the scene of the tragedy.

THE MOTIVE.

On the morning of the 10th of August last FLEMING and WOOLLEY had a quarrel and a fight. Mrs. FLEMING assisted her husband in dinging out of doors WOOLLEY and all his effects, which, besides a shot-gun and some fishing tackle, were comprised in a basket of fishing tackle, and old coats and rags. Thus driven forth from the shelter of his own roof, WOOLLEY sought the tavern known as "Jake Bennett's Shark River Hotel," where he placed his property behind the door and remained for some time. A party of gentlemen from New-York, who were spending a few days in the vicinity, came up and requested the use of WOOLLEY's gun for the purpose of shooting at a target. The gun was brought out from behind the door, was fired once, and was again placed behind the door by WOOLLEY. It was claimed at the trial that he reloaded the gun at this time, but of this no evidence appeared, and he denied it, although the material facts of the shooting he confessed. WOOLLEY now left the tavern, and FLEMING was worsted by him in an encounter, (if the story of the culprit himself may be believed,) and returning showed his injuries, which were slight, to the landlord, and said he would shoot FLEMING, applying an indecent epithet to him. During the day he was seen at the tavern several times and drank deeply.

THE MURDER.

It was nearly 4:30 P. M., and WOOLLEY, with several others, was lounging about the drinking-place. Another drink had just been taken, and two of the boatmen present had just emerged from the house, stepped into a boat, and were about to pull off, when FLEMING was seen approaching. WOOLLEY saw him, seized his gun, rushed to the porch, and said he would shoot him, using a vile phrase. FLEMING started to come up the steps, when his adversary brought his gun up to the position of "ready" and fired. The charge of buckshot entered the bowels of FLEMING, who sprang into the air, fell and rolled over at the bottom of the steps. The murderer lowered his gun, stood it on the window sill, and cried out, "Get a rope and hang me—take me to Freehold." He then deliberately staring down the road, he exclaimed that he would go to Freehold and give himself up, and was soon out of sight.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The witnesses of this scene, which was over ere they fully comprehended it, gave their first attention to FLEMING, who never stirred after the fatal shot, and lived but twenty minutes. When they first thought of apprehending the criminal and secured him in pursuit of him. They did not find him, however, for he had fled into the woods and after a short time was found not far towards the scene of the murder covered with blood and in a pitiable plight. He had endeavored to cut his throat, and had inflicted a hideous gash, nearly severing his windpipe at the root, but not dividing the jugular vein. He was detained in the tavern, looked upon the corpse of FLEMING without a shudder, and when asked why he had done the deed, replied with an expression too coarse to be printed here, which seemed to indicate that the slighted relations with the wife of the dead man had had something to do with it.

THE TRIAL.

WOOLLEY was confined in the county jail at Freehold, where he endured with a wonderful degree of insensibility to pain or suffering caused by his self-inflicted wound. He underwent by the surgical operations which became necessary, in consequence of it. The wound healed, but he was never able to speak with distinctness afterward. For some time he was left with liquids, chiefly whisky, and it is said that he could be roused from the stupidity which seemed to have settled down upon him only by the application of the whip. His trial took place yesterday, and was tried before Judge KINSEY, Prosecutor of the Pleas, and Mr. S. LEAVY, Esq. The trial lasted three days. The facts as set forth above were fully proven, and indeed were not denied on behalf of the prisoner. Counsel for defence was placed upon the assumption that WOOLLEY was suffering under such a temporary aberration of mind, as the result of much drinking, at the time of the fatal occurrence, that he was incapable of premeditation. The counsel for the defendant argued that therefore he should not be found guilty of the offense murder, but of murder in a lesser degree. The Commissioners, who presided, took strong ground against this interpretation of the law, and, in fact, utter an absolute of one blow, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of January, but after ward obtained a respite until to-day. An effort was made by his counsel to induce the Governor to call the Court of Pardons together with a view to a mitigation of his sentence, but the Governor saw no just reason for doing so, and the sentence stood upon the application.

THE MURDERER IN PRISON.

Throughout the trial, at the dreadful moment when the fatal was announced, in a day when he stood in the Court and heard the words pronounced in which the day and manner of his death were appointed, he sat at all times during his imprisonment, with the exceptions to be mentioned, WOOLLEY has displayed a marvelous stolidity. It could hardly be termed stoicism, in this instance, hard-dated, thoughtless, it may be but he seemed to the last moment not to fear death, not to have no great depth of feeling with regard to anything. His wife, who separated from him 8 years ago on account of his intemperate and quarrelsome habits, came to see him, accompanied by his two daughters, yesterday. He was much affected at the interview. The wife, the two daughters, are married, and a son, who resides in Ocean, members of his family, are respectable and well-to-do residents of a neighboring city.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED.

Last night your correspondent visited the condemned man in his cell. The jail is a dilapidated structure which reflects little credit on the county. Here in a single hall, with two rows of cells on one side for the male culprits, and an equal number on the other in which female prisoners are confined, separated only by iron bars from the apartments for the men, all who are charged with offenses against the law, whether what the nature or degree of the crime, herded together. WOOLLEY arose from his bed when he was sitting when the guard door opened with creaky hinges. He was a man of medium height, stout and erect, with light hair and blue eyes. He had on a blue flannel shirt and loose pantaloons. He looked like a simple-minded, ignorant, unsophisticated man as he was. The expression of his countenance was mild, and it was easy, when looking at him, to credit the testimony to the fact, then in his behalf, that he was regarded as an harmless man who would hardly return a blow. He was robust, but who was addicted to drinking liquor, and when under the influence of it a night of reckless disregard of human life and everything else. He expressed his sorrow for the terrible deed that he had committed, and said that intemperance had ruined him. He said he was 40 years of age. WOOLLEY spoke with diffidence of the wrong done in his house, and was disposed to be very voluble, probably on this account, however, cheerful and promptly responded to every inquiry. He said he felt ready to die. He never been arrested for any offense before the commission of that for which he was about to suffer, and brought up in an obscure little fishing village near the sea-shore he had earned a laborious livelihood by fishing and occasionally by working on a farm laborer. During the evening WOOLLEY was visited by the Sheriff and many others, and retired early, slept soundly, as he said the night before, adding that he always slept soundly. He shaved some after eating, then went to the door of every cell, shook hands with the inmates and bade them good-bye in a cheerful tone, and then returned to his own cell. There is a boy visitor called upon him, but seemed not as much inclined to talk as on the evening before, and when asked some frivolous questions by curious visitors, only turned him, sat still, with his head down, rubbing his hands together with a stupid exhibition of nervousness or impatience. Rev. Mr. BROOKS and Rev. A. J. BEATTY, Methodist and Methodist Episcopalian clergymen, who have been with him much during his imprisonment, visited him in the afternoon, returning to his cell at 10 o'clock, remaining with him from half an hour to an hour in conversation. He made the responses with fervor. During the evening he received two visits—his wife and Rev. Mr. BROOKS. Rev. Jas. McLAUGHLIN, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also during a portion of the evening was with him. He was visited by his counsel, Mr. LEAVY, and by his father-in-law, Mr. BURNS, who lives in Ocean County, near Shark River, though WOOLLEY never attended his place of worship. At length, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the prisoner was conducted to the scaffold. He was preceded by the Sheriff, J. H. PATTERSON, deputies and the following physicians: Dr. JOHN VOORHEES, Jail physician, Dr. McLEAN SCANLAN, Dr. ROBERT LAZEN and Dr. WM. S. CORZINE. The clergymen followed.

The arrangements for the execution had been made according to the prevailing custom in New-Jersey. Cards of admission were issued to five hundred persons and the Jail-yard was thronged.

THE GALLOWS

on which three murderers had been hung already, the most famous of whom was DONNELLY, the murderer of MOORE, was placed in the prison-yard, and was a structure similar to those most commonly in use. A heavy weight, secured in a closet large enough to admit the executioner, was attached to the rope that was to be placed around the condemned man's neck and prevented from falling till the proper time by another rope, so fastened as to keep it suspended. Cutting the latter rope would cause the weight to fall heavily.

WOOLLEY walked steadily from his cell to his place under the gallows. His face wore its ordinary hue, and his eyes, except that they were blood-shot, presented no unusual appearance. He was dressed in a suit of black, and his arms were pinioned. Just before leaving his cell he had asked for some whisky. It was given him and he swallowed half a tumblerful. Afterward he pulled out a little jug of whisky from under his bed and drank some more. He requested that there should be no religious services at the gallows, and said he did not wish to make any speech, and asked the Sheriff to be as quick as possible with his work after the gallows was reached. His wishes were fully complied with.

THE FINAL SCENE.

On reaching the gallows, he shook hands with the Sheriff and those nearest him, saying "Good-bye," still perfectly unmoved; then murmured, almost inaudibly, "Oh, God, have mercy upon me." These were his last words. The noose was quickly adjusted, the black cap pulled down over his face, and suddenly, at 11:15 o'clock, came the sound of the falling weight, the creak of the pulley, and a body was swaying in the air suspended by the neck. A few faint struggles and all was over. WOOLLEY died apparently very easily. The neckbreak not broken. In fifteen minutes his heart had ceased to beat. The body was left suspended for half an hour, and was then taken down, placed in a coffin of stained pine, and immediately conveyed in a wagon that was waiting to Shark River, where it was delivered to the relatives of WOOLLEY.

A REVOLTING EXHIBITION.

Freehold to-day has been the scene of an unusual degree of bustle and excitement. From all parts of the country people came in all manner of vehicles to see the hanging. The hotels were crowded, the streets thronged, and the entrance to the jail besieged by eager applicants for the opportunity to gaze upon the dying agonies of the miserable man who was about to be executed. The window of the jail looking out upon the yard in which the scene of horror was to be enacted, were packed with well-dressed ladies, who remained at their post without shrinking until the body was cut down and removed. Just before the execution, and constantly during the amusement of the final scene, men in the crowd were jostling each other fiercely, amid loud expostulations and complaints, in the effort to secure a better point of view. Immediately after the weight fell the crowd without was permitted to enter without tickets, and among those that poured in were little school girls and school boys, of all ages, from six years old upward, with satchels and books, who were allowed to gaze without stint upon the horrid spectacle. They are almost as indecent in New-Jersey in conducting these affairs as they were until recently in England. G. G.

ALBANY.

Adjournment of the Legislature till Wednesday Next—A Bill to Prevent Bribery and Corruption—The New Constitution—The Observations in Hell Gate—The Senatorial Contest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869.

Both Houses of the Legislature held a brief session this morning and adjourned over by joint resolution to Wednesday morning. By that time it is expected the Speaker will be ready to announce the Assembly Committees, and enable that body to proceed to business. In the Senate Mr. FOLGER has given notice of a bill providing for the submission of the new Constitution to a vote of the people. He proposes that the vote be taken at the town meetings, which, for this purpose, shall be held on the same day throughout the State, to be designated in the bill—probably in the month of April next. The Constitution is to be submitted entire, with no separate vote on the part relating to the Judiciary.

Senator HALE's bill, noticed yesterday, for an amendment of the existing laws relating to bribery and corruption, is understood to embody, with perhaps some additions, the provisions on that subject contained in the new Constitution, the chief feature of which are that it relieves from prosecution, civil or criminal, the person offering the bribe, provided (and not otherwise) the bribe be accepted by the person to whom it is offered, and allows either party arraigned for accepting or offering a bribe to testify in his own behalf. The bill will be introduced in connection with and as a supplement to the report of the Committee appointed at the last session to investigate the charges of corruption in the Erie Railroad legislation, of which Mr. HALE is Chairman. The Committee have not yet finished taking testimony, and the report may be delayed a week or two longer.

In the Assembly this morning Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, offered a resolution, which lies over till Wednesday, asking our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure a sufficient appropriation by the General Government to remove all the obstructions to navigation from Hell Gate.

The Senatorial contest remains no nearer close to-day, with the exception of the arrival of Senator SUMNER at the scene of action. He reached here, as most of the members will leave to-day to be home till Tuesday night, but he doubtless knows what he is about, and his presence has inspired his friends with new hope, and their confidence of success is daily increasing. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. HALE—Six petitions of citizens of Essex and Clinton Counties for State aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—Regulating the price of freight and transportation on railroads.

By Mr. HUNTER—An act to amend the act relating to the incorporation of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company.

The concurrent resolution of the Assembly to adjourn over till Wednesday, the 13th, was called up and passed.

On motion of Mr. CORNELL—It was resolved that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the City and County of New-York be directed to report immediately to this body what additional legislation and appropriation, if any, are necessary for the relief of the suffering poor in said City.

Adjourned until the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a Message from the Governor, transmitting the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots. Also, a communication from the State Treasurer in response to a resolution passed at the last session, showing $94,000 in his hands as security from various contractors for canal repairs for the faithful performance of the contract.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GIFFORD—To amend the charter of Union Springs.

By Mr. WALKER—Amending the Revised Statutes so as to allow notice to creditors to be published at any time after granting letters testamentary or of administration.

By Mr. BURNS—Amending the acts relating to the storage of crude petroleum, stock oil, or any of its products.

By Mr. WILLIAM M. ELY—To repeal chapter 181 of the laws of 1866.

By Mr. HUNTER—To repeal chapter 659 of the laws of 1866.

By Mr. CULLEN—In relation to the place of trial of certain offenses.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—For the better protection of the mechanics of the State, by regulating convict labor in State Prisons.

By Mr. TRUMAN—To provide means for the extension of Hon. Gouverneur Canal, pursuant to chapter 315 of the laws of 1862.

By Mr. H. RAY—To amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to amend the act for the incorporation of villages," passed 1847; passed 1861.

By Mr. SUMNER—Relative to the Police and Fire Departments in the City of Syracuse. Also, to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to the collection of taxes in the County of Onondaga." Also, authorizing the City of Syracuse to issue bonds and take stock in the Syracuse, Morrhesia, and Syracuse and Chenango Railroads.

By Mr. TRUMAN—To amend the General Railroad law of 1850.

TAKING PASSENGERS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. HASBROUCK introduced a bill providing that from and after Sept. 1, 1869, it shall not be lawful for any steamboat, steamship or vessel, used by the Norwalk, Bridgeport, New-Haven, Hartford, Stonington, Fall River, Newport and Worcester or Providence Boats, or any other lines now employing the Sound, to land passengers anywhere within the limits of Bayington-street, on the East River, in the City of New-York, under penalty of $200 for each offence. The proposed act shall not, however, affect the existing rights of ferry companies whose boats pay and ran between New-York and Brooklyn.

NUMERATION OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. JOHN C. JACOBS introduced a bill providing that every notary public may perform the duties of his office in any counties lying adjacent to the one for which he has been appointed.

By Mr. ROSENBERG—Incorporating the German Cigar-Makers' Arbeiter Verein of Brooklyn; also closing a portion of Bedford-street, in the City of Brooklyn